The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,669.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
——— including postage	" 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
——— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
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Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	" 2 8
Third Ditto	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	[illegible] 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz.:—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain MARTINO, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.

THE DUNLOE, 674 tons A 1, has excellent accommodation for first-class and also for deck passengers.

Apply for Freight or Passage to OWEN & OKELL,

Agents for Captain Burns.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAEMAR, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain GRIFFITHS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up } Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	35
Sieves for ditto	3

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
" VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. BABOT, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 14th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

(If not previously disposed of privately).

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are being published.

Bombay, 12th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

VALUABLE CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND SADDLERY, &c., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely:—

The undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Major P. Hodgson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., deceased, viz.:—

One handsome open-carriage, with glass shutters, lamps, and pole, complete.

One pair handsome carriage horses (one grey and one bay).

One set of plated mounted carriage harness.

One grey Arab parade horse.

One black Arab Ladies' horse.

One Infantry mounted Officers' saddle and bridle, complete.

One Ladies' saddle and bridle, complete, both in excellent order.

One set of English horse clothing.

Also, a Mail Phaeton, a Bay Arab Charger, a Bay Galloway, and an Office Shigram with Horse, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

4 bales of Veerumgaum Cotton weighing about 3½ candies.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, a First-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stoddart, a pair of handsome gilt Pier Glasses in richly gilt Frames, plated Argand Chandeliers, &c.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe:—The same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, best cutlery by Mapin Brothers, a double-barrelled gun by E. M. Reilly and Co.; handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, round ditto for 8 ditto, side board, dumb waiters, teapoys, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half-backed sofas, chiffoniers, music stand, a first-rate full toned rosewood grand square piano by Stoddart, handsome plated double and single light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, fourpost bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder:—

44 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.			
6 round	ditto	ditto	ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class	ditto	ditto	ditto

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a large number of surgical and other instruments of various descriptions, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, as follows:—

On account and risk of the first purchaser Hemraz Heerjee—

Ex City of Canton—

N L—797-98—2 cases 60 pieces each 20 yards 39 inch White Mull Mulls (different Nos.)

Ex City of Nankin—

S B F—2,510-11 2,513-14—4 cases 150 pieces each 10 yards 40 inch Swiss Dorish Stripes.

Also, on account and risk of the first purchaser Purshotum Hemraz.

Ex City of Madras—

S B F—2,604-5 2,610-12 2,615-17—8 cases 120 pieces each 10 yds. 40 inch fine Swiss Diamond Spris and Stripe Lappets.

Ex City of Lahore.

S B F—2,422-27—6 cases 200 pieces each 10 yards 40 inch Swiss Book Muslins No. 103.

Ex City of Canton—

N L—806-7—2 cases 60 pieces each 20 yards 44 inch White Mull Mulls (different Nos.)

Ex Steamer Danube—

W L N—1,573—1 case 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jacconets L 45.

Ex Steamer Danube—

W L N—1,575—1 case 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jacconets L 55.

Ex Steamer Danube—

W L N—1,577-78—2 cases 100 pieces each 20 yards 40 inch White Jacconets L 65.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, ARNOULD'S LODGE, at Matheran, for the Season. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Church Lane, Fort.

TABLE LINEN,

Country-made Damask and Diamond Pattern

TABLE CLOTHS, of various sizes.

NAPKINS to match.

WASHING TOWELS.

BATH Do.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Just received Overland.

FIRST ASSORTMENT PRINCIPALLY SALAD.

- Bean, Windsor;
- Beetroot;
- Celery;
- Cress;
- Cucumber;
- Endive;
- Lettuce;
- Mustard;
- Onion;
- Radish, long;
- Radish, Turnip;
- Peas.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

- Artichoke, Purple Globe;
- Artichoke, White Globe;
- Bean, French;
- Brocoli;
- Cabbage;
- Carrot, large;
- Carrot, small;
- Cauliflower;
- CustardVeg. Marrow;
- Knol Khol, Green;
- Knol Kohl, White;
- Parsley, Curled;
- Peas;
- Spinach;
- Tomata;
- Turnip.

Price of each assortment (sold complete only), Cash Rs. 4 as. 8; Credit Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—POWERS of ATTORNEY given by me to MR. GOVIND GUNGATHUR to act on my behalf in the Bombay District, and to MR. LOURENCO JUSTINIANO FERNANDES in the Salsette District, have been CANCELLED from the 1st September 1870.

PE. BRAZ FERNANDES.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET, opposite the Dockyard, at Mazagon.

Plans and Specifications of the above work may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where also printed forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th October 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation).

Upon hearing MR. PEILE, the Attorney to the Liquidators of the above Society, and upon reading the Affidavit of BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM solemnly affirmed on the Eighth day of October instant, and hereto annexed, I do order that the Liquidators of the above Society be at liberty to PAY into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honourable Court, to the Credit of the "Oriental Insurance Society, in Liquidation, Unclaimed Distribution and Unpaid Claim Account," the respective sums of Rupees Nine hundred and twenty-eight and Rupees One hundred and sixty, annas three and pies four, now in the hands of the said Liquidators; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," the "Bombay Jami-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Government Gazette," and that a copy of this Order be sent by post to the DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited).—Dated this 8th day of October 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,

Attorneys to the Liquidators.

TO LET, immediately, the FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. $\frac{16\ A}{1}$ well adapted for an Office, very airy Rooms, facing Custom, Elphinstone Circle, on account of Mr. Kursondass Madhowdass, the late tenant. Apply to the undersigned at Mandvee Bunder or in Fort at Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang's Office.

TREECUMJEE VELLJEE.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE. Ten Tons, in 72 Barrels finest quality PLASTER of PARIS, in excellent condition.—Apply to

CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the right to EXCAVATE SAND from the foreshore of their Property situated at Revus Moria, Angria's Colaba, during the present season. Applications will be received up to 15th instant, and any further information given by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (4,000) FOUR THOUSAND BRASS (of 100 Cubic Feet) of ROAD METAL, to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 500 Brass per mensem.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and should be sent in on or before the 19th instant, 1870, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 1,500 BRASS of 100 Cubic Feet) of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 200 Brass per mensem.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in on or before the 19th instant, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

WITH reference to the Article signed by SOONABAE, the daughter and sole Executrix of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, deceased, appearing in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 7th instant, with regard to the Notice published by us in the issue of the said paper of the 3rd and 6th instants, we beg to inform the public that under the Will of the said deceased the properties referred to in the above Notice are subject to the charge of our maintenance thereon, and the said Soonabae has only life interest in the rents and profits thereof, and we are the residuary legatees after her death, and therefore she cannot in any way deal with same without our consent.

The public is therefore hereby cautioned against PURCHASING or ADVANCING any sum or sums of MONEY on the security of the said Properties, or any of them, and should any person after this intimation act otherwise he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

The allegation made in the said article that we are indebted to Soonabae and the charges of misconduct and disobedience are not true, and are put forward under the evil influence of malicious persons who seek to injure us.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW,

ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.

Bombay, 11th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,

For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	doz.	50		
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs		60		
BADHAM'S Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	each	7	to	25
BADHAM'S Coloured Cambric Shirts	doz.	45		
BADHAM'S Super ditto ditto	"	60		
BADHAM'S Fine French Cambric Shirts	"	65		
BADHAM'S "Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	each	7		
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel Shirts		9		
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts		9½		

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Brown Cotton Socks		12½		
BADHAM'S Superfine ditto		21		
BADHAM'S Balbriggan		26½		
BADHAM'S Fine Lisle Thread		21		
BADHAM'S Ditto ditto Striped		23		
BADHAM'S Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped		15	to	18
BADHAM'S Super do. do.		18	to	25
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c.	per pair	6		
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	each	5½	to	6½
BADHAM'S Fine Gauze Vests		3½	to	4½
BADHAM'S Summer Merino do.		5	to	5½
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.		5½	to	6½
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool Shirts		7½		
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants		9		
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.		7½		
BADHAM'S Super Gauze do.		6½		

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

		Rs.		Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs	per doz.	6		
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	"	6		
White Irish Cambric	"	10	to	25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	"	16½		
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched		24		
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched		10	to	15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.		Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety		2½	to	3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring		2½	to	4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	each	1		
Black and coloured Eglington		1½	to	1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.		Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to	16
Walking Sticks	1	to	6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.		
Fine gold Collar Studs	each	8		
Fine gold Front Studs	per set	12	to	45
Fine gold Links		18	to	30
Fine gold Solitaires		15	to	35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each	2½		
Front Studs	per set	5		
Solitaires	per pair	5	to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.		Rs.
Hand Towels	per doz.	10, 12	to	16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels	"	25	to	32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	"	25		

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.		Rs
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50		
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to	35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½	to	6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

		Rs.		Rs.
All sizes and qualities		12	to	40
Scarlet Blankets	per pair	25		
Rug Straps		1½, 2	to	2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14	0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10	0
Ex. quality ditto	12	0
BLACK FELT HATS—Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7	8
Tyrol Hats	8	8
Soft Felt Hats	8	8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 6	0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18	0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15	0
Drab do. do. do.	15	0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Just received per Overland Steamer,

Ladies' Colored French KID GLOVES.

All sizes and best quality only......Rs. 2-12 per pair.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

Apollo House. Bombay.

1st October 1870.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.

Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)	Rs. 1 "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at 'home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

- Hair Brushes.
- Nail Brushes.
- Tooth Brushes
- Combs.
- Corn Plasters.
- Perfumery.
- Sponges.
- Sponge Bags.
- Flesh Gloves.
- Chest Expanders.
- Eau de Cologne.
- Violet Powder.
- Feeding Bottles.
- Court Plaster.
- Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA	EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA	BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
28 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
[illegible] 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
" 4 "	Pints.
" 12 "	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

MUNROE & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	at " 3 "

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18	"
Cognac " Do.	16	"

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	14	"

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	"
Pints in 2 " "	" 16	"

MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at ......Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
Ditto (our own Brand).	"	10 0	...
" Chateau Larose (Do.)	"	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Hennessy, 3 Stars * * *	"	30 0	...
" Do. 2 do. * *	"	25 0	...
" Do. 1 do. *	"	21 0	...
" Martell's	"	21 0	...
" Denis Monnié	"	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	"	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	"	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	"	30 "	16 0
" Moir and Chandon	"	30 0	16 0
" Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	"	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	"	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	"	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	"	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	"	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	"	5 8	4 0
" Alsopp's Pale Ale	"	5 0	3 4
" Tennent's	"	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	"	5 0	3 8
" Tennent's	"	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured).	"	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	"	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	"	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	"	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	"	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	"	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	"	19	...
Do. Old	"	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.,

1, Oak Lane, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

- Anti-Corrosive Paint.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks.
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

THE WAR.

Just to hand by Mail Steamer,

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE

PORTRAITS OF THE STATESMEN, GENERALS, AND ADMIRALS.

FRENCH.	GERMAN.
The Emperor.	The King of Prussia.
The Prince Imperial.	The Queen Augusta of Prussia.
Duke de Grammont.	The Crown Prince Frederick William.
M. Ollivier.	Prince Frederick Charles
M. Benedetti.	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Marshal Macmahon.	Von Bismarck.
Marshal Canrobert.	General Moltke.
Marshal Bazaine.	General Von Roon.
Marshal Randon.	General Manteuffel.
General Frossard.	General Steinmetz.
General Bataille.	General Vogel Von Falkenstein.
General Le Montmarie.	General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld.
General Changarnier.	General Von Alvensleben.
Major-General LeBœuf.	General Von Goeben.
General Montebello.	General Von Kirchbach.
General Montauban (Duke de Palikao).	General Count Stolberg.
General Deligny.	General Von Fransecki.
General Trochu.	General Von Bose.
General Bourbaki.	General Von Zastrow.
Admiral Bouet-de-Willaumez.	Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
Admiral Rigoult de Genouilly.	Admiral Jackmann.
Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.	
Admiral La Roncière le Noury.	
Dr. Conneau.	

It is proposed to add several names to this List as the War progresses.

This series is the really only reliable and authentic Portraits; fresh supplies will be received by each Overland Steamer.

Price Re. 1 each for Cash; or Rs. 10 for dozen assorted.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure of submitting the following List of Articles, which they are offering at Discount Prices. Full particulars are to be found in their Catalogues which may be had on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.

TRAVELLING OR DRESSING BAGS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

DESKS, WRITING SETS, AND WORK BOXES.

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED.

CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS

PLAYING CARDS.

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FOR OFFICE AND TRAVELLING USE, OF EVERY VARIETY.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s CELEBRATED

WRITING AND COPYING INKS

STEEL AND QUILL PENS,

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COPYING PRESSES.

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FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

GOLD, SILVER & IVORY PENCIL CASES

ALBUMS

OF ALL SIZES.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES.

MATERIALS FOR ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

RICHLY ELECTRO SILVER WARE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.

CARRE'S

ICE MAKING MACHINES.

TABLE LAMPS,

(ARGAND AND ARGYLE.)

TENT LAMPS.

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,

OR

DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

INIFLUTES.

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

ORCHESTRINAS.

FLUTINAS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

PIANOFORTE STOOLS.

&c. &c. &c.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues dull. Inquiries for Alliance and Oriental Spinning shares at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
10,000	500	100	6 do.*	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
6,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	287½
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	122
[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	156
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,060
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	260

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	1,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000 exd
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	560
500	1,880	all	900do.	Colaba Press Co	6,600
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	330
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,375
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	880
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,625
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,485
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	880
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,900
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	22
	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...		East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	180	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	80
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅝d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅝d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114½
Five percent	107½
Four percent	97¾
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Stafford, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Fort William.

Hawkes, Captain, late 36th Foot, on promotion, from Kussowlie.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Cooper, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Batten, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Scott, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Impey, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Rajpootana.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 26th September 1870.

Second Captain F. C. Elton, Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, will do duty at the Convalescent Depot, Wellington, to remain with his Battery at Kamptee until his services are required to take charge of Invalids proceeding thence to Wellington.

3rd October 1870.

The following removal is ordered :—

Colonel C. Mackenzie, C B., Staff Corps, from general duty, Madras, to general duty, Mysore Division, with effect from date of expiration of his present leave.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain C. Collingwood, 9th Brigade, in extension till the 1st November 1870—Neilgherries, s c.,

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Rishton, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 1st Native Infantry, in extension to the 30th November 1870—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Medical Dept.—Surgeon-Major J. G. Gibbs, in extension to the 30th September 870—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Commissariat Dept.—Sub-Conduct. J. Griffiths, from 14th September 1870, or date of departure—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, October 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Navada	Lunt	Muscat.
	Polly	Petherick	Mauritius.
	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.

The brig Edward, Poulson, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

Ship Anglia, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
7	Odessa (s)	Frederickson	London, August 19.
	Clifford	Watkins	June 18.
	Morning Star	Evans	Aden.
	Clive	Harper	London, June 11.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 9th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each

Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 13 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.
[Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by
HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political & Physical.
Map-drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES—First and Second Classes...............Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class.............................. 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music..........................Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PHILIPPS—CONNELLY—October 10th, in the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. C. Cooke, S. J., Julius C. Philipps, to Harriette A. Connelly.—No cards.

DEATH.

FISHER—October 9th, at Khundwah, of dysentery, aged only seven months, the infant son of Alfred F. J. Fisher, Esq., C.E.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FORSTER—October 5th, at Erode Railway Station, the wife of Major Forster, Military Secretary, of a son.

HOLMES—October 5th, at Perambore, Madras, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Holmes, 17th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

HENDERSON—October 3rd, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain F. Henderson, 107th Regiment, A. D. C., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

BARTLEMAN—TROTTER—October 4th, at Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. Spencer, B.D., Captain W. F. Bartleman, Bengal Army, to Margaret Frances, only daughter of W. Trotter, Esq

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

THE last we heard of M. Gambetta was that he had made a romantic trip in a balloon, and had alighted once more on firm ground to "organize undying resistance." We now learn that his first step, after reaching Tours, was to issue a proclamation, a telegraphic summary of which has just been received. He has given a great proof of courage in sending forth such a tell-tale document. Holding up to France the example of Paris, he exhorts the people to "shake off their torpor," whence it follows that they are torpid, after two months of destructive warfare; and calls upon them to rise *en masse* and "inaugurate" a national war. Plainly, therefore, the vehement appeals of Paris have not yet called forth a response. France has not "risen against tyrants" as she did in '93; and it may be doubted whether M. Gambetta is a Danton able to summon fiery legions to the field, or a St. Just to make them fight. A peasant proprietary betrays none of the enthusiasm of the ragged and shoeless hosts who held at bay and defeated the monarchies of last century. Nor is property the sole cause of torpor. Paris, the great centre, the real head and heart of France, is beleaguered by armies not hitherto defeated in a single action. In the days of the Revolution there was a Jacobin society in every town and in many villages, and the *mot d'ordre* from Paris was obeyed with lightning promptitude. Now there are officials who, for many years, have never been allowed the faintest semblance of a will of their own; and many men, not officials, unaccustomed to act without orders from elsewhere. The fragment of a Government at Tours is no adequate substitute for the Government at Paris. *Maires* and men alike hesitate to obey; and doubtless Jacques Bonhomme, as a rule, prefers to stand by his cow and potato patch; does not feel an irresistible impulse to rise against tyrants. Had the French "armies" been able to keep the invading host from Paris, doubtless Jacques Bonhomme, who obeyed the conscription, would have marched whithersoever he was ordered; now there is no one to issue an order certain to be obeyed; and the bulk of the people fight or don't fight for their own hand. It is not the Empire which has caused the "torpor"; the Empire only intensified a system of centralization which it found in existence as a legacy of the Revolution. It is the system which makes a great nation dependent on an arbitrary Government in a pampered city. England, without London, has twice or thrice the means of organizing resistance possessed by France or any other country except the United States. Those who possessed Paris have, for ninety years, possessed France, and this fact is the explanation of the torpor which the nation is called upon to shake off. To an eloquent Deputy a rising *en masse* appears easy as well as sublime. But who is to feed a *levée en masse* when it is a-foot. What form is it to take, who are to lead it, where is it to go? An "army" of 200,000 men in front of Lyons would be worth far more than the best *levée en masse* in the world. That some high-spirited thousands will rise and shoulder a gun is evident, for we see that they have risen and set in the Vosges; and that they are skirmishing with the "Prussians" between the Loire and Paris. But the tens and hundreds of thousands are torpid, and show no striking signs of effervescence. Nevertheless the war is becoming harsh, and the people are taking some part—witness the fate of Ablis village. Ablis stands at the intersection of the great roads from Rambouillet to Etampes and Chartres to Paris. The German Hussars must have been a strong patrol watching the road from Chartres, and communicating with the forces on the flanks at Rambouillet and Etampes, and probably in the rear at Dourdan. The burning of villages is a bad sign for the future turn of the war. The Government at Tours will make the most of the lamentable incident, in their war against "torpor." They have taken a remarkable step in appointing the Italian Free-fighter to command the *levée*. "Garibaldi" is a name to conjure with in Italy, but what will the "pious peasantry" of France think of the great enemy of the Pope as a leader of their Volunteers? Will the Papal Zouaves form the nucleus of his command? Certainly in her peril France has found a strange combination of allies—English Conservatives sandwiched with Garibaldi and the English Comtists!

WE recently adverted to certain schemes for railway extension in Kattywar, to be carried through mainly at the expense of the Native treasuries. One of those schemes was a line from Joonaghur to Veravul, another from Bhownuggur to Wudwan. The object of the first was to open quick communication with the sea; the object of the second to connect Bhownuggur with Bombay. Very grave objections have been raised to this Bhownuggur project; but a letter from a Kattywar correspondent shows that the nature of those objections is not understood. His statement of them is as follows: "The Baroda Railway Company," he says, "have raised objections against the *State* being permitted to undertake the work and to reap benefits therefrom. They contend that the State would not have been able to make the proposal had they not undertaken the construction of their branch from Wudwan to Ahmedabad; and that as much of their legitimate traffic would be diverted to the Bhownuggur port, it is *their* right and not that of Bhownuggur to construct the line." The objection of the Baroda Railway Company is not that the *State* should propose to make the line from the coast to Wudwan. That would be an untenable objection, seeing that the State has determined to construct State railways, and although the policy may be disputed, the decision is authoritative, and, therefore, until changed, to be obeyed. The objection to the line from Bhownuggur to Wudwan is that the State would construct a railway to compete with another railway virtually a State line, since the State guarantees five per cent. on the capital expended to be paid out of the public revenue. The Bombay and Baroda Railway has proved to be a very costly work, and in the interests of the taxpayers of India, Government is really bound not to bring in competing lines which may increase the amount payable out of the State treasury. A second objection is that if the line were made to Wudwan, although Bhownuggur would be in communication with that cotton district, it would not be an inch nearer to Bombay, because the Railway Company would not carry their line beyond Veerumgaum. If the Government neglected imperial interests by sanctioning the Bhownuggur project, the company would not neglect theirs. We regret that the controversy should have arisen and that the interests of the Empire are not better understood, because it would be good policy to encourage the construction of railways by native States in possession of the means to pay for them. Kattywar would not be a bad field for an experiment in light lines or even narrow gauges, and any native Government having the courage to undertake the work might be assisted in carrying it out, provided that the projects did not interfere with great State investments for general purposes, and provided arrangements were made for the repayment of advances, by means of a Sinking Fund

While on this subject we may call attention to a very remarkable statement recently published and signed "C. E." It occurs in a paper intended to champion the narrow gauge system, and is full of elaborate calculations which none but professional engineers can test. The writer proposes to adopt a narrow gauge in future, and to add a third rail to existing lines—a suggestion originally made in this journal on the 22nd of July last—and then "C. E." says,—

> "The financial results from the adoption of a third rail are shown in the following figures, taking its cost at Rs. 10,000 per mile for the third rail, and, say, Rs. 5,000 per mile for extra rolling stock on 5,000 miles of railway already nearly completed.
>
> | | | |
> |---|---|---|
> | Cost of 10,000 miles of standard lines | 95½ | millions |
> | ,, 5 ft. 6 in. light railway | 62 | ,, |
> | ,, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge | 21 millions | |
> | Add 5,000 miles of third rail and narrow gauge stock | 12½ | ,, |
> | | 33½ | ,, |
> | Cost of 10,000 miles 2 ft. 8 in. gauge; and 5,000 miles of third rail, and narrow gauge stock for existing lines | 5½ | ,, |
>
> Showing a saving of 61½ millions by adopting the 3 ft. 6 in. guage, and 90 millions by the 2 ft. 8 in. gauge. The estimates I have given may be considered below the average, the savings per mile are therefore more likely to be increased than decreased as regards first cost."

Surely this captivating prospect requires a little illumination. As the statement stands the writer promises us not only *ten thousand* miles of rail, 2 *ft.* 8 *in.* gauge for five millions and a half—at the rate of a little more than £500 a mile, but in addition he will give us *five thousand* miles of third rail, and more than that narrow gauge rolling stock to run on existing lines for the same small sum. What can it mean? We do not suppose that "C. E." has the least intention to delude or to catch the suffrages of the thoughtless. We infer either that he has made an error of calculation, or that he has not taken the trouble to expound his meaning. In one of his calculations, we remark, the cost of a narrow gauge railway system for India comes out to be seven millions less than nothing! It would be better to write clearly than to do injustice to an important question by writing in a hurry. "C. E." has not done himself justice.

The objection to a break of gauge on trunk lines is disposed of very easily by the phrase "stereotyped and oft-cited obstacle," a phrase that might just as well be applied to "Thou shalt do no murder." The objection to break of gauge may be got over or the compensations may be larger than the evils arising from it; but no one has yet contended that break of gauge is not an evil and not an objection. Another writer, also described as a "C. E.," shunts Mr. Hawkshaw's powerful description of the evils of break of gauge in a military point of view, by telling us that India is an "immense continent," not an island like little England, and that therefore the military objections do not apply. On the contrary, they apply with tenfold force. Europe is a continent. Suppose there were three or four breaks of gauge between Berlin and the Rhine, Berlin and Paris? Would it have been possible to collect so rapidly an army on the banks of the Rhine; would it now be possible to move trains direct from Berlin to Paris? One ingenious writer suggested that France in future should have a gauge different from Germany expressly to prevent the ready transport of troops and stores in case of war, and to make it impossible to use German rolling stock on French lines. We need not deliberately invent a mode of hampering the transport of troops over our continent, especially as safety may some day depend on the rapid movement of a brigade, even, and a couple of batteries over many hundreds of miles. Great projects for India are often framed on the supposition that we have secured a millenium of peace, and that we need not take "war's alarms" into any account for the future. But if that is a belief reasonable men may hold and act upon, we beg to suggest a much better way of saving money than even the adoption of 2-8 as the Indian gauge. Send home the European army. It clearly cannot be wanted if we are already in the millenium of peace, and can afford to disregard military precautions and to frame a railway system throwing great obstacles in the way of moving, not only troops—that is comparatively a small matter—but stores, munitions, guns.

WE have pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of the Government of India in sending us, through the Superintendent of Government Printing at Calcutta, a beautifully got up "Report on the Microscopic Objects found in Cholera Evacuations, &c.," by Assistant Surgeon Timothy Richards Lewis, attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

MILITARY LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter concerning the primary lessons to be learnt by us from the war that has been raging between France and Prussia, I merely alluded to the general principles that should rule our mode of carrying out war against our foes in India, namely, those of bringing overwhelming forces (completely equipped with the best of arms and material) rapidly into the field, and striking a decisive blow before the enemy have had time to organise any defensive measures; and, in conclusion, I added that there were many alterations needed in our organisation which might well be grounded on the example given us by the way in which the Prussian army has carried on the present war. I purpose, then, showing what has been done by the different arms of that army, and from that drawing conclusions as to the errors apparent in our system, and how they might be rectified. I do not in any way hope to persuade any one that my ideas are correct, or even drawn from proper premisses, but there can be no doubt that if officers who take any interest in their profession, who have made it their study, and have conned over the proper management of armies would ventilate their impressions thereof, a great many useful hints might be gained, although I have no doubt a great deal of rubbish might at the same time be written.

I propose, then, starting with the three arms of the service, giving that branch which ought to form the feelers of the army, the preference, namely, "The Cavalry."

Let us then see how they have been managed during the war. They seem to me to have been massed in a large body and to have had little to hamper them in their movements beyond that "sine quâ non" of orders, to my mind, of masking the route of the army, preventing its movements being watched by the enemy, and sending intelligence of the numbers and positions of the latter to the main body. No doubt the commander knew the plan of the campaign, and had rough directions by which to regulate his own movements, so that unanimity was gained, and rapid concentration possible; but beyond this there does not seem to have been any restrictions placed on their movements. Let us see how they carried out their work. Any one who has studied the progress of the war and the gradual advance of the Prussian armies, must have been struck with the invariable appearance of the Prussian Uhlans at points along the route which the army subsequently followed, always a day or two in advance. First they appear as vedettes, then small parties of 8 or 10 follow, succeeded by larger parties, and at last by the main body; and this not only along the route, but for the same distance on all sides, so that no enemy could approach without being seen, reconnoitred, and reported; or if in any equality of numbers, attacked. The suddenness and rapidity of their movements often enabled them to take by coup-de-main outposts, villages, and, on one or two occasions, towns, which if time had been given them to prepare, might have offered troublesome resistance. And at one place a portion dismounting and acting as infantry, to which they also seemed drilled, they stormed and captured the village of "Pont-à-Mousson," and although they were subsequently driven out by a French force, the fact remained that without assistance they stormed and captured the place.

This system does of course lead to the capture and destruction of small parties by an equally vigilant enemy, but the stream of intelligence flows uninterruptedly from these to the main body, and from that to the army; and that the vigilance of these Uhlans is equal to their dash and intrepidity can easily be seen by the letters from correspondents who were stopped on their way to the Prussian army, and plainly though civilly told that they could not pass. Nothing seems to have been able to escape them, from a commissariat train to a solitary traveller. Yet for all this when a decisive engagement was to be fought, there were always enough to carry out in large numbers the same duties of cutting off provisions and communication, and delaying the march of the enemy till the main army could come up.

On the other hand, we have heard nothing of the French cavalry. There has scarcely been an engagement between them and the Prussians, and none of any magnitude. They do not seem to have been detailed to do any of the work essentially their own, and the utter ignorance that French Generals have throughout shewn of the numbers and positions of the enemy would lead one to this conclusion, for it is impossible to believe that the French cavalry should be so incompetent as to fail so signally in their duties: and we neither hear nor read of their doings till we find them charging (as Frenchmen will always do) gallantly, but hopelessly, the victory flushed Prussian infantry at Sedan, when, trying to retrieve the fortunes of an ill-generalled battle, they were almost annihilated.

A useful lesson in the management of the use of cavalry can surely be learnt from the duties performed so admirably by the Prussians, but we must not imagine that this state of perfection has been arrived at suddenly, or that it is entirely due to a system of drill. No! it is the organisation of the mass, and the thorough knowledge of the principles of cavalry duties, possessed by all ranks. No doubt the commander in this instance was first-rate, and perhaps exceptionally so, but at the same time we may be sure that birth and interest alone never placed him there, but that like the officers under him, he has had thoroughly to learn and to *show* that he had learnt all that was required of an officer in his position. That all the officers of the Prussian cavalry are smart and intelligent and perfectly acquainted with their work there can be no doubt, but not even in this alone does their excellence strike me. They seem to have been so thoroughly conversant with the country in which they had to act, with the towns which they encountered en route and the numbers of inhabitants, and means of defence at their disposal. They seem to have been so alert in taking advantage of everything that happened in their favour, and to have had a knowledge not only of their own particular branch of the service but of others in so far as it affected them, and the way they posted their parties and maintained their system of communication and reconnoitring (enabling them always to send succour to any point). Their admirable judgment too, of when to attack or to retreat, and when it was necessary to sacrifice life for the general good, would, I take it, puzzle our cavalry officers as a rule, and yet why? Our cavalry are without exception the finest in the world, heavier and larger men, and mounted on far superior horses. What is it then we want? It is this, that every officer of every branch should be induced to consider the service as a profession, and should be made to give proof that he does so, and should be given practical opportunities of showing his abilities, which should lead to advancement irrespective of seniority. I purpose on a future occasion to show how I would propose to obtain this in our cavalry organisation, both as to the education and drill of officers and men. Many of my propositions may to your readers appear absurd, but as I said before it is by officers (who take an interest in their profession and who by our system seldom have an opportunity of presenting their suggestions to the higher authorities) ventilating their ideas in public print that Government may glean a hint which would otherwise never have reached their knowledge.—I remain, &c.,

THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, has received the following additional subscriptions, on behalf of the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Franco-Prussian War.

	Rs.		
Amount already subscribed	Rs. 5,961	15	3
Jowar	125	0	0
Jas. W. Brown	30	0	0
J. R. Campbell	100	0	0
Ardasier Hormusjee	100	0	0
R. H. Showell	25	0	0
F. Rowland	50	0	0
T. M. Baumgartner	25	0	0
F. F. Arbuthnot	50	0	0
Captain J. G. Watts	15	0	0
C. S.	30	0	0
Mrs. L. C.	52	8	0
Lady Superioress Parell Convent	10	0	0
Q	10	0	0
L. G. Hynes	10	0	0
F. L. Latham	40	0	0
B	50	0	0
John Elphinstone, C.S	50	0	0
John Lang	10	0	0
Major-General C. W. Tremenheere	100	0	0
Sale of war maps per Major Stanley Edwards	12	0	0
E. L. Taverner	50	0	0
F. Mathew	100	0	0
Visram Ebrahim & Co.	20	0	0
Rev. John Paton	5	0	0
Total	Rs. 7,031	7	3

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 7TH OCTOBER, 2-50 A.M.

M. Thiers is about to visit Florence.

The Prussians have occupied Pacy and Vernon, in the department of Eure, after a vigorous resistance from an inferior force.

Advices from Orleans, dated the 6th inst., state that in consequence of the Prussian defeat at Toury the Prussians have hastily evacuated Pithiviers.

LONDON, 10TH OCTOBER, 3-25 P.M.

M. Gambetta has addressed a proclamation to the Departments detailing the extensive preparations that have been made for defending Paris and the patriotism of the population, and eloquently appealing to the Departments to shake off their torpor and rise *en masse* and inaugurate a national war.

The elections have been postponed indefinitely, because it is impossible to hold them in 23 of the Departments.

LONDON, 11TH OCT., 3-55 A.M.

A squadron of German Hussars having been suddenly attacked at night through the treachery of the inhabitants of Ablis, the Prussians burned the village as a punishment.

A Prussian Circular prognosticates terrible consequences from famine in Paris, the country for miles round being destitute of provisions.

Garibaldi has been appointed Commander of all the Volunteers in France.

LONDON, 8TH OCTOBER, AFT.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton market omitted.

Fair Dhollera 6½d. to 6⅝d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½d.

Cousols 92½.

Oriental Bank Shares	£42.
Chartered ,, ,,	£14.
,, Mercantile ,,	£25-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38.
4 per cent. Government Securities	91
5 per cent. ,, ,,	100
5½ per cent. ,, ,,	107½

Arrivals—Sydney Dacres, Cornwallis, Duke of Newcastle.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, 10TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Bombay Mail of the 14th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

MORE CASES OF INSUBORDINATION.

AT a General Court Martial assembled at Dum Dum on the 6th September (Col. H. Rigby, R.E., president), Private Robert Pitcher, 96th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

"With insubordination, in having, in Dum Dum, on the 7th August 1870, used insubordinate language towards Hospital Sergeant W. N. Woodmansie, 96th Regiment, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I'm not talking to you, you * * * *."

"With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dum Dum, on the 7th August 1870, offered violence against Hospital Sergeant W. N. Woodmansie, 96th Regiment, by rushing at him, at the same time using threatening language in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I'll do for you;" the said Sergeant Woodmansie being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

"With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dum Dum, on the 8th August 1870, whilst under examination before his Commanding Officer in the Orderly Room, struck with his clenched fist, on the neck, Hospital Sergeant W. N. Woodmansie, 96th Regiment, the said Hospital Sergeant Woodmansie being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

"With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Dum Dum, on the 8th August 1870, when in confinement, awaiting sentence by District Court Martial, wilfully torn down one accoutrement rack, and damaged the wall of the cell in which he was confined, to the extent of four rupees and eight annas, or thereabouts.

"With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Dum Dum, on the 8th August 1870, on being removed to another cell from that in which he had previously been confined, wilfully torn down three accoutrement pegs, amount of damage estimated at eight annas or thereabouts."

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd charges, and guilty of the 4th and 5th charges except as to the amount of damage alleged to have been caused by the prisoner, of which there is no proof. He was sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief in India—"I have thought it proper to confirm this sentence, but I consider it inadequate to the guilt of Private Pitcher, who committed repeated acts of violent insubordination, while undergoing imprisonment for a former crime. I am of opinion that the penal servitude should have commenced at the expiration of the term of imprisonment in India, to which the prisoner had been previously sentenced, and to escape from which his additional crime was apparently committed."

At a General Court Martial, at Meean Meer, on the 13th September (Major J. Hunter, R. A., president), Private Charles Dewsbury, 85th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

"With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meean Meer, on the 5th August 1870, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, used violence against acting Bombardier Joseph Darby, Royal Artillery, Provost Assistant, by throwing an earthen pot containing lime upon him, he, the said acting Bombardier, being his superior, and being in the execution of his office; and thereby spoiling the acting Bombardier's blue serge tunic.

"With having, at Meean Meer, on the 5th August 1870, wilfully spoiled the following articles of his necessaries, viz., one helmet and puggrie, and the following articles of his prison clothing, viz., one summer coat, one pair of country boots, one pair of cotton socks, one shirt, and one pair of drawers."

The Court found him guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to undergo penal servitude for a term of fourteen years, to commence on the expiration of the sentence of imprisonment awarded him by a District Court Martial on the 15th July 1870, and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz., one blue serge tunic, one helmet and puggrie, one summer coat, one pair of country boots, one pair of cotton socks, one shirt, and one pair of drawers. Further, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C.

The sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 11th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

CARWAR, 11th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 30·04.

CANNANORE, 11th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81.

TUTICORIN, 11th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·94.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th Oct., 12-7 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th Oct., 2-7 P.M. America via Russia, 9th Oct., 4-16 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th Oct., 6-16 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th Oct., 11-15 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

TRINCOMALEE 11th Oct., 2-25 P.M.—H. M. S. Bullfinch sailed for Galle this morning.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—10TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th Oct., 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th Oct., 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th Oct., 6-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 59 minute.

Via Turkey, 8th Oct., 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 57 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th Oct., is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	18 48	0 15
,,	Calcutta	6 24	0 20
,,	Madras	2 5	0 10
,,	Galle	9 52	8 29

NEW MUNICIPAL BILL FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1677 OF JULY 18TH, 1870, TO CONSIDER VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF ACT XXVI. OF 1850 (THE MUNICIPAL ACT) AND A SCHEME BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR IMPOSING A SCHOOL RATE TO PROVIDE FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

THE views of the committee regarding the question of municipal government are embodied in a Draft Bill, which is forwarded herewith for the consideration of H. E. the Governor in Council, together with the following explanation of some of the more inportant provisions which it contains.

As Act XXVI. of 1850 has been in force for twenty years, and as in this Presidency extended to 96 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants (besides smaller places), the reports on its working made by the Collectors, many of whom have been personally concerned with it from the first, appear deserving of considerable weight when a measure of amendment is being framed.

From these reports, and the fact that only about one-half of the towns possessing a population of 4,000 inhabitants and upwards have applied for the introduction of the Act, it is evident that the permissive system of Act XXVI. pre-supposed an advancement and readiness for self-government which had no real existence. Whether it may or may not have been wise in 1850 to leave the introduction of municipal government to the will of the people it is not necessary to discuss, but it must be evident that at the present day, when it is indispensable that local needs of various kinds should be met from local resources, a system which enables one-half of the towns in the Presidency to escape reasonable burdens which are borne by the other half, with the result that the towns so escaping are either a burden on the imperial resources in such matters, or wanting in the most obvious improvements of modern civilization, is both an individual wrong and a political mistake. We have therefore provided that the Governor in Council shall have power to constitute a municipality in any place he may think proper. This course, we may remark, is the same as that already adopted in the Municipal Acts of the Bengal Presidency, and proposed in that now before the Madras Legislative Council.

Another defect, as it seems to us, in Act XXVI., which appears clearly from the papers submitted to us is, that it presumed a general equality of advancement in all the communities to which it might be applied, though no such equality existed or was likely to exist. The result evidently is, that while there are some towns in which the Act works on the whole fairly enough as long as the *personnel* of the Commission is good, and a few cities in which even considerable progress towards efficient self-government has been attained, there are others, and these a large majority, where self-government is, and for long must be, little more than a name, necessary improvements being either carried out by one or two individuals, usually Government servants, or neglected altogether, while occasionally corruption and jobbery run an unlimited course.

We feel no doubt that the policy of enlisting the higher classes as much as possible in local administration is sound, and that any step of a more retrograde tendency than is absolutely necessary would be greatly to be deprecated. At the same time, a solemn farce covering neglect or misrule cannot be too soon put an end to. In accordance with these views we propose, therefore, to divide municipalities into two classes. The first class, or "City Municipalities," would comprise places which have shown themselves entitled to considerable powers of self-government. In these, the chief power would rest with the commissioners as a body, and option would be allowed to adopt any form of the executive government which circumstances and past experience might dictate, from a single officer holding relations to the commissioners analogous to those existing between the Commissioner and Justices in Bombay, down to a managing committee with chairman or secretary. The second class, Town Municipalities, would virtually be worked by one local Government officer, under the direction of the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Collector, the other commissioners enjoying as much share in the current management as they were able and willing to take, and on great questions holding the position of assessors. Power would be reserved to the Governor in Council to raise a "Town" into a "City" Municipality whenever marked efficiency confirmed by public opinion rendered the measure desirable.

Act XXVI. of 1850 differs from almost all the enactments by which it is being replaced in other parts of India in that it leaves all details regarding establishments, executive power, nature and mode of levying taxes, and conservancy, to be provided for in rules, while they all enter with more or less minuteness into the whole of these matters. The principle which we have adopted is to put in the Act everything which is necessarily of general application, such as general meetings of the whole body of commissioners, conservancy powers and penalties, Government control, and publicity of proceedings, but to reserve for the rules everything which may be expected to vary in each individual municipality, such as the nature and powers of the executive body, the particular taxes to be imposed, and the method of collecting them. A reference to section XIV. of the Draft will make our meaning more clear.

Under Chapter III. of the Draft, relating to the municipal property and fund, care has been taken to vest in the municipality all public property, including that of existing municipalities which may be reconstituted under the new Act. Provision has also been made for raising, under sufficient restrictions, the funds for the construction of works of a permanent character, because we believe that it is only by permitting terminable loans, repayable in comparatively short periods, that the necessities of our great cities and towns with respect to drainage, water supply, or communications, as the case may be, can be adequately provided for.

The taxes which are by section XXIII. allowed to be imposed comprise those which have already been legalised in one or other of the Acts which have recently been passed for other parts of India, together with a general clause inserted with the view of permitting the continuance of various taxes of long standing under local usage which already form part of the revenues of existing municipalities, and also of legalising the special shop, poll, or other tax which in some cases long has been, and in all advantageously might be, levied for sanitary purposes from the frequenters of pilgrimages, fairs, and similar large gatherings of people. The definition of "bazaar" and the concluding portion of section IV. of the draft have been framed with the special view of embracing such localities.

In Chapter IV. the objects to which municipal funds are applicable have been carefully defined and summarised. Under the head of "public safety" provision has been made for the payment of one-half of the charges of the police *bona-fide* employed in the municipal limits. The committee consider it much to be regretted that a charge of this kind, which has hitherto been borne by the Imperial Treasury, should be thrown upon purely municipal resources, and there are perhaps no weightier reasons for selecting police than many other heads, but they have entered it in the Draft in accordance with para. 3 of the instructions they received. The proportion of one-half is similar to that in the new Madras Bill and to that actually paid in the city of Bombay.

Under the head of "public health" some difference of opinion arose in the committee regarding the insertion of the provision that the municipality should not contribute more than two-thirds of the cost of hospitals, dispensaries, &c. Some members would have preferred a limitation of the nature contained in section I. of (Bombay) Act II. of 1862, which should embrace police and public instruction as well as hospitals, &c., and prohibit an aggregate expenditure on all these objects in excess of 25 per cent. or some other suitable proportion of the municipal revenue. It was however felt that the provision ought to be for a proportion of the sum really wanted for these objects rather than of the municipal revenue, which is an uncertain quantity dependent on the pleasure of the municipality, and that, were the other course adopted, municipalities would be more able, on the plea of poverty, practically to avoid making salutary provisions of the nature in question. As regards hospitals, &c., however, it was thought reasonable that they should have more discretion, and that the present grants-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury should, as far as practicable, be secured. The wording of the Draft now submitted was eventually carried by a majority of six to two. Regarding the head of "Public Instruction" also considerable difference of opinion existed, some members being averse to any compulsory provision for schools. The grounds of their argument, as also those on which the wording in the Draft was eventually carried by a majority of five to three, will be explained fully at a later part of this report, in connection with Mr. Peile's proposals regarding a non-agricultural rate generally, which have been referred to us in para 2 of our instructions.

The conservancy clauses composing Chapter V. have been drawn up after a very careful collation of Bombay Act II. 1865, which is the most complete enactment on the subject, with the Bengal and Madras Acts and the rules of the large cities of Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad. It is believed that they will be found to confer all powers which it is reasonable and necessary that mofussil municipalities, some of which are carrying out sanitary improvements on a large scale, should possess, but at the same time to contain suitable checks against mismanagement and harshness, and an absence of many technicalities which are probably indispensable in a Presidency town.

Chapter VI. follows the existing law or rules in all respects, and makes clear the point which was at one time considered doubtful, whether municipal offences could be tried and fines, penalties, and taxes levied by any magistrate or not. That any magistrate should have such power appears to the committee clear whether in consideration of the usual pettiness of the cases or the fact that there are no Magistrates F. P. resident in the majority of municipal towns. This conclusion does not, moreover, contravene the present practice of the High Court.

Chapters VII. and VIII. are based upon the existing law and rules, and do not appear to call for any special remarks.

It now remains to notice the proposal of Mr. Peile that provision should be made for primary instruction by imposing a house tax or other similar impost upon the non-agricultural classes, whom he believes to number about 50 per cent. of the population, and the correspondence on the subject, which have been referred to us.

Mr. Peile's case is pretty much as follows. "Only twenty seven towns in this Presidency have availed themselves of Bombay Act II. of 1862 to assign municipal revenues to education, and the aggregate of their contributions is only Rs. 13,678, whereas there are 139 towns of above 4,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of the cost of proper primary education for which would cost Rs. 1,74,000. The number of smaller towns is also considerable. The third of the agricultural one anna cess, supplemented by a moderate grant from the imperial revenues, is totally insufficient to furnish even a fair portion of such a charge. Any large increase in the imperial grant is not to be hoped for. The only outlet from the difficulty is therefore to redress the glaring anomaly which at present exists, that the agricultural class, though they number only about half, and that not the richest half of the community, have through the cess to pay for the education of the whole. The mode of redress should be an house tax on the non-agricultural class, to be levied municipally in places of more than 4,000 inhabitants and as an asset of the local funds in the remainder."

In reporting upon Mr. Peile's scheme the Collector of Surat (Mr. Hope) wrote as follows :—

"If it be true as stated by Mr. Peile (and it undoubtedly is so) that one half of the population is paying for the primary education of the whole, it is equally true that one half is providing roads, bridges and similar conveniences for the other half, but this evil and wrong are twice as intense in the latter case as in the former, since two-thirds of the cess paid by agriculturists under Bombay Act III. of 1869 go for public works and only one-third for education, and still more is it unjust that the agricultural class should contribute for imperial objects in the proportion which we know the land tax bears to other sources of [illegible] supplied by the population of India.

"12. The manner in which this evil makes itself apparent is the impossibility of affording from the very limited amount of the cess either Educational or Public Works advantages to all, or even a large portion of the villages which subscribe to it. Many villages remain without schools either on the spot or accessible, and very many are quite out of the reach of the new roads, and have more wants in the way of wells and tank repairs than it is possible to supply. With every desire and effort to afford justice to all in turn, it is impossible to succeed in doing so. The result is that the one anna cess is generally unpopular, and I beg most emphatically to represent that under existing conditions it is laying the foundation of a discontent which under certain future circumstances might constitute a grave political danger."

The committee are not prepared fully to endorse the statement that the non-agriculturists are fifty per cent. of the population—perhaps forty per cent. would be nearer the mark—but the degree does not affect the principle and the fact of the anomaly pointed out by Mr. Peile must be admitted, though to what extent is perhaps an open question. The points for decision therefore appear to be—

a. Shall this anomaly (to whatever extent it may exist) be removed (1) in the larger towns, (2) in the smaller towns and villages generally?

b. Shall it be removed, in each of the above cases, completely, or only as far as education is concerned?

It has already been stated that the committee decided by a majority of five to three (Messrs. Ashburner, Grey and Erskine being the dissentients) to provide in section XXV. of the Draft that it should be obligatory on all municipalities to contribute two-thirds of the cost of primary instruction. As the establishment of a municipality will under the Draft rest with Government alone, which will probably exercise its powers in the case of all towns of 4,000 inhabitants and upwards, and as the general municipal taxation will touch all classes and be applicable to all objects, the anomaly may thus be considered to have been completely removed as far as such towns are concerned.

The case of the smaller towns and villages, comprising about three-fifths of the whole non-agricultural population, remains, and the committee are equally divided in opinion with regard to it. Four members including the president (Messrs. Rogers, Ashburner, Oliphant, and Hope) consider it imperatively necessary that the Imperial Government should base its grants to the several Presidencies on a careful consideration of the revenue raised in each, the cost of administration, and the quota fairly due, on the basis of population, towards purely imperial charges, and that were such a course pursued, this Presidency would undoubtedly obtain a far larger grant than it now does, by means of which the needs of both education and other departments could be sufficiently met for some time to come. They further consider that any additional taxation, even in adjustment of an obvious anomaly, would be highly to be deprecated at the present juncture. At the same time they feel that in the event of it being definitely held impracticable to obtain additional imperial aid as above or otherwise, such additional taxation would as a last resource be preferable to the serious check to education and material progress, or rather retrogression, together with the perpetration of the injustice of unequal adjustment of burdens and the discontent arising therefrom, which are the only alternatives. The success of such taxation would of course materially depend upon the form adopted, and they therefore propose a short Act supplementary to the Local Funds Act, embodying the only form in which they venture to recommend the attempt to impose it. They would however premise that this act is drawn on the supposition that the income tax will be reduced to two per cent. and only reach incomes of Rs. 750 and upwards. In the Draft of it (of which a copy is appended) a tax on families, without reference to number of persons in each, is primarily provided, as being the least vexatious mode of capitation tax and one which, in the form of a halalcore cess has been for some time worked successfully in the city of Bombay, in Surat, and elsewhere, but the alternative of a house tax is allowed for districts where it may appear preferable. Provision for a tax on pilgrimages, to be expended on sanitary purposes, has been added with the view to localities where it may be thought unnecessary to establish a municipality. The rates inserted in the Draft are those which at first sight appear suitable, but their alteration would not affect the measure so long as their principle, that of marked contrast with the view of facilitating assessment, were maintained. One tax applicable to all purposes and credited to the District Local Fund also appeared preferable to a series of separate cesses for special objects.

The remaining four members of the committee differ entirely from the view taken by their colleagues as to the proportions of taxation contributed by persons who belong to what is usually understood by the agricultural class. As regards the assertion of Mr. Peile that the education of the richest half of the community is paid for by the cultivating class, they consider that such a statement has not been supported by evidence. At present the school fees paid by non-agriculturists are much heavier than those paid by [illegible] besides this a very considerable portion of the one anna cess is contributed by holders of land, who, however, cannot be classed under the head of agriculturists. While then concurring with their colleagues as to the necessary injustice to this Presidency for a revision of imperial grants, they do not admit the necessity of imposing at present any new educational cess. They feel very strongly that the one anna cess is a tax that cannot be compared in any way with a tax such as a family tax; it is practically a portion of the rent levied by Government on the land, and is not, they believe, looked on in any way with dissatisfaction such as would be occasioned by the imposition of a new tax on families. In the proposed Municipal Bill provision is made for payment of education in all towns to which the Act may be applied, and thinking as they do that in the small villages the non-agricultural population is very small and poor, they consider that the provision which they have made for educational purposes in that bill is all that is at present necessary.

With regard to the other statement made in the extract from Mr. Hope's report, that one half the population is providing roads, bridges, and similar conveniences for the other half—they feel also that however true that statement may be as regards one portion of the Presidency, namely, Goozerat, it is in no way applicable to the rest of the Presidency. For instance, while the Public Works contribution from the one anna cess in the Southern Division amounts to Rs. 4,84,800, the sums realized for tolls alone, which is almost entirely contributed by non-agriculturists, amounts to Rs. 4,91,000; it is true that this sum is not contributed wholly by non-agriculturists, but by the greater portion of it is, and there are other receipts, such as the anna cess on abkaree contracts, &c., that are mainly contributed by the non-agricultural population. In addition to this it must be borne in mind that in calculating the amount contributed for local works by the non-agricultural population, the amount contributed by the inhabitants of large towns, in the shape of municipal taxation must be considered, as a very considerable portion of such taxation is expended on works that in other than municipal towns would be executed from "Local Funds." In short they believe that the non-agricultural classes contribute very largely to the local fund and for works in towns, and they do not admit that there is any such disproportionate payment as to make it now desirable to impose any fresh taxation for the purpose of equalizing the burdens supposed to be borne solely by the agricultural population.

Regarding the above opinion the first mentioned members rejoin that no proof whatever has been offered that Mr. Peile's estimate that the non-agriculturalists are one-half of the population is inaccurate. That estimate was based on (1) a careful examination of the survey records by the two Survey Commissioners, (2) the opinion of Mr. Pedder, an officer of long experience in such matters, (3) the fact that the proportions in certain other provinces are as under—

	Agri.	Non-Agri.
North West Provinces	58·8	41·2
Central Provinces	53·6	46·4
Berar	61·4	38·6
Oudh	58·4	41·6

The estimate of forty per cent. for this Presidency must therefore be a safe one, and the anomaly of agriculturals paying for non-agriculturals must be admitted to this extent as far as the cess on land is concerned. They do not see how this position is effected by the objection made that non-agriculturists pay towards abkaree and also tolls and ferries. The exact proportion in which they pay would be a complicate matter to ascertain, but that they pay as much as half would probably be a most liberal estimate. Allowing this, the items are equal on both sides of the calculation and may be struck out altogether, leaving the anomaly as before. According to some very rough figures which have been obtained the items stand as under—

	Anna Cess.	Tolls and Ferries.
Northern Division	11,50,000	3,64,000
Southern Division	7,37,000	5,50,000
Total Rs.	18,87,000	9,14,000

If the tolls and ferries, and also about one lakh of abkaree included in the anna cess, be deducted, there still remain some 18 lakhs paid by agriculturists, against which twelve more should be paid by the forty per cent of non-agriculturalists before all can be on an equality. The opponents of the Draft Bill-supplementary to the Local Funds Act consider that the inequality can be sufficiently redressed by establishing municipalities in places of even much less than 4000 inhabitants, and that if this be done the number of non-agriculturalists remaining in smaller villages will be insignificant. This the advocates of the Draft believe to be a miscalculation, but even if it be not so, they consider the introduction of municipal machinery into petty places far more likely to be vexatious and unpopular than the simple imposition of the tax proposed in the Draft. Finally, they have in the above remarks treated Education and Public Works together, as they fail to perceive on what principle they can be separated.

The committee having thus explained the views of their members, trust that they have placed the question of the proposed Draft in a light in which Government will be able to deal with it finally on general political considerations.

A. ROGERS, president.
W. H. HAVELOCK.
L. R. ASHBURNER.
J. E. OLIPHANT.
A. E. D. GREY.
T. C. HOPE.
H. N. B. ERSKINE.
SHUMBOOPRASAD LUXMILAL.

[The draft "Act for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil towns and cities" and the other draft, Act, supplementary to Bombay Act III. of 1869, have both been issued with the above report. The former has 95 sections; the latter 5.]

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BOMBAY.

Bench Meeting.—The next quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices takes place on the 20 h inst.

Educational Department.—We learn that Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, is to proceed on his inspectorial tour to Guzerat next month.

Matriculation Examination.—About forty-two candidates from the Surat High School are to appear at the next Matriculation Examination, which takes place in December next.

Offence under the Arms Act.—Yesterday Mr. Superintendent Bailey arrested several natives in the native town with a number of rifles of the latest patterns in their possession. These men were yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, of the Bombay Civil Service, who returned by the last mail, assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on Monday.

Serious Assault.—On Monday night a gang of natives brutally assaulted a police peon on the Mandvie road. They men were arrested on the following morning by Mr. Inspector Raymond. The policeman was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A New Barrister.—Mr. J. D. Pigot, who arrived here by the last mail, is a barrister, and a brother of Mr. Pigot, late a member of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Pigot will be sworn as an advocate of the High Court after the termination of the October recess.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 56 feet 9 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 58 feet 10 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 61 inches 75 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 91 inches 4 cents.

Law Association.—A meeting of the members of the Law Association was, we understand, held yesterday to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the circular recently issued by Mr. Flynn, chief translator of the High Court, enjoining his subordinates not to make any private translations.

Committal to the Sessions.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Jungbaz Alufshah, a fitter, to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for being found in possession of certain instruments or materials intended to be used for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin; and Mahomed Jan Bilakhtur for aiding and abetting in the offence.—Aspundiarjee Dhunjeebhoy also was committed yesterday by Mr Showell to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for stealing certain gold ornaments, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,518, the property of Cooverjee Chandabhoy.

Furious Driving.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Shoola Bhowanee, a coachman, was charged before Mr. Showell with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring a horse and carriage belonging to Jaffer Joonus. On the previous evening complainant was driving towards Mazagon on his right side, of the road, when defendant came up driving a shigram at a gallop. He was called to loudly, but notwithstanding he drove up against the other horse, which was much injured. The prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 10, and in addition was ordered to pay complainant Rs. 20 for the damage done to his horse.

THE ESTATE OF SOUZA, PRYER & Co.

A suit was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court, on Saturday last, with regard to the estate of the firm of Souza, Pryer and Co. Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General for the defendant. Mr. Pryer appeared in person. His Lordship found there must be a dissolution of the partnership as on the 24th July, the date of the death of Antonio Domingo DeSouza, one of the partners, who the Advocate General stated had died just shortly after the partnership had begun. Pryer had been sent to England unfortunately to purchase goods, and it was then that the most of the liabilities were incurred.

His Lordship asked Pryer if the partnership was still going on.

Mr. Pryer—No, the sheriff took the whole of the assets a year ago. He is quite welcome to them so far as I am concerned. (A laugh.) I can enlighten you as to the whole business from 1863 if your Lordship will allow me.

The Judge—I don't want to be enlightened.

Mr. Pryer in reply to the Court said he would consent to the dissolution of the co-partners as from the date of the death of Antonio Domingo De Souza. Antonio, he added, was only in the partnership for three months and was, like another partner, incapable. (A laugh.)

The Judge then gave a decree for the dissolution of the partnership as on 24th July 1869 and said the Commissioner for taking Accounts would now consider the matter and report as he thought desirable.

Several of the other clauses of the deed had not to be referred to in the decree, there being no assets. The Sheriff had taken the stock-in-trade and sold the lot, counsel observed, so that there was no use for a receiver.

An order was made discharging Mr. Antone George De Ga as a defendant in the suit.

The matter was then sent to the Commissioner.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 3rd October, to Saturday, 8th October 1870

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,172	2	0
House Rate	7,692	3	2
Police Rate	2,982	7	8
Lighting do.	2,977	1	6
Water do.	3,065	2	6
Halalcore Cess	3,194	10	1
Market Fees	2,184	9	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	75	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	592	6	0
Fines and Penalties	397	5	0
Town Duties	6,031	14	5
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	1,500	0	0
Total Rs.	32,864	13	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

The Chamber of Commerce has indeed done much and is calculated to do yet more good to the commercial community of Bombay. But there appears to be one thing very remarkable and anomalous about it. The avowed object of this Chamber is to promote a friendly feeling and humanity among various mercantile classes; to gather and utilize information on subjects of commercial interest, and to try to remove as far as possible the grievances of the mercantile class. It is necessary for the right accomplishment of these noble objects that the Chamber represent as far as possible all the classes of merchants of Bombay. Now we see with regard to the trade of Bombay that from all points of view native merchants and firms are an important class. Looking at the transactions with the cotton producers in the mofussil or with merchants of other countries we find that the native element is by no means insignificant. The owners of ships, under-writers, &c., are many of them natives. One might therefore naturally expect that a body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should comprise a large number of natives. But looking at the present constituents of that body we only see one native name. Does one name sufficiently represent the native element having interest in commerce? Even if we look at firms only without paying any attention to the real importance or otherwise of their commercial avocation, we find there are about 40 native and 100 European firms. Out of these 100 no less than 35 or so are members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; while from the other forty not so many even as two are the members of that body. We do not exactly see the cause of such a sad absence of the representation of native interest in such a body of great importance as the Chamber of Commerce. It appears, however, very desirable that the body ought to have among its members some of the leading native firms. T[illegible] for admission is, that a person interested in [illegible] affairs and disposed to assist in giving effect to the objects of that body should be admitted as a member if he succeeds in getting the votes of a majority of not less than two-thirds of all the members voting at a general meeting. Now we believe more native firms than one can fulfil the first condition of being disposed to assist in the accomplishment of the unexceptionable objects of the Chamber, but we are not sure that they can always fulfil the other condition of getting a sufficient number of votes. Whatever that be, it does not at all apear just that native interest should be so slightly represented in that Chamber, and though we are sure our vivacious Meadow Street contemporary* will not like the idea, we think a few more native members will contribute not a little to the perfection of the constitution of such a body as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

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*A very natural and excusable error on the part of our juvenile contemporary.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Pearl, Captain Baldwin, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Staff Assistant Surgeon Grose, Dr. Foss, and fourteen deck passengers.

The s.s. Ethiopia, Captain Andrew Scott, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calicut—Colonel Batten. For Beypore—Major Scott, Mr. Macpherson, Mrs. Stewart and three children, Miss King, Mr. R. Baumbach. For Colombo—The Honourable L. H. Bayley. For Calcutta—Mrs. Mathews and child. For Carwar—Miss Parsley. For Cannanore—Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Pearse, Assistant Surgeon A. O. Applin, Lieutenant F. R. Ditmas, one warrant officer, one hundred and twelve non-commissioned rank and file, twenty-nine women and fifty-six children. And nineteen deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Tuesday, 27th September.

(Before the Hon. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Justice Kemball.)

IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING INAMDARS.

BHAWOO BIN SUTHAJEE, APPELLANT, VS. MANAJEE BIN WITHOJEE AND FIVE OTHERS, RESPONDENTS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Baron De H. Larpent, Joint Judge of Poona. The action was brought to recover possession of two fields, Nos. 38 and 40, at Wathgaum. Plaintiffs (respondents) said that the land was their ancestral property and leased by them to defendant Bhawoo on the 3rd December 1862. The defendant Bhawoo refused to give up the land on the ground that it was given to him by the second defendant Bhivrao. The land was His Highness Tookajee Holkar's meeras' land, and he sold it to the defendant. The plaintiff's brother, Gopalljee, had been in the service of the Holkar, and the land was granted to him as pay for the service he performed. On Gopalljee's death, the land became "Khalsat," and then Ratchling Ayah began to cultivate it and paid the Government assessment. The defendant was ordered by his Government to dispose of all the lands, and he thereupon sold the meeras right to defendant Bhawoo. The Assistant Judge of Poona, Mr. A. C. Watt, before whom the case was first tried, awarded the claim. In appeal before the Joint Judge, the plaintiff's case was that the land in dispute was granted to his family in perpetuity as inam by Holkar's Government; and that plaintiff let the land to defendant Bhawoo, who now refuses to vacate on the ground that he had himself become the proprietor of the land. In the opinion of the Joint Judge, the questions for decision were as to the nature of the grant and whether the granter could not resume it at will. It was said that defendant Bhawoo's title was better than plaintiff's because His Highness Holkar had power to cancel the sunnud and to resume the land and to dispose of it as he pleased, and that his reasons for his actions were not to be enquired into. But, according to the Joint Judge, Holkar did not possess these powers in the village of Wathgaum, which is British territory, though in the possession of a foreign sovereign. In civil matters, it was under the jurisdiction of the Judge of Poona, and the Court of the first instance was presided over by an agent of Holkar, whose proceedings were regulated by Regulation 13 of 1830 (Regulation 15 of 1840.) By clause 14 of section 3, the agent's decisions were liable to be set aside if justice were not done; and to decide that plaintiffs' right in this land could be transferred to defendant Bhawoo in the manner alleged, would clearly be unjust. It was also urged that the suit should have been brought against His Highness Holkar. But as a sovereign prince such a suit could not be entertained against him; but admitting that it could, the Joint Judge thought there was no ground whatever for making Holkar a party. The Joint Judge found that the plaintiff had proved his title to the land; and he confirmed the decree of the Assistant Judge, awarded plaintiff *mesne* profits from date of suit to date of the decree, and directed that defendants pay all costs.

Against the decision of the Joint Judge an appeal was made to the High Court on the grounds that the lower Court held that the grant to the opponent was in perpetuity, whereas it was not so; that the lower Courts erred in deciding that His Highness Holkar had no right to cancel his own sunnud; that His Highness Holkar ought to have been made a defendant; that the plaintiff himself had made an admission he was ready to purchase the land in dispute as meeras, thereby implying he did not hold the same as his own

The High Court gave the following decision in the case:—

In this case, as in most cases which arise out of the transactions of His Highness Holkar, it is necessary to regard that potentate in his double capacity, of an independent sovereign, and a private person. The pleaders of the parties have not been able to give us much information as to the exact rights which Holkar had or has in the village in which the property in dispute is situated, nor as to the manner in which or the date at which it became British territory. But looking to the contention of the parties, we shall perhaps be safe in drawing the following inferences. In the days before he rose to distinction in the Peishwa service, Holkar had certain mirasee rights in the village. The village was subsequently conferred upon him in jagheer or inam; and finally, it remained in his possession as a feudatory prince. Thus in 1797, when the sunnud to the plaintiff was granted by Tookaji Holkar, the latter occupied in relation to the village the threefold character of sovereign, inamdar, and mirasdar. If he had been dethroned, he would still have retained his possession of the village as inamdar. If again his inam had been resumed, he could have fallen back upon his mirasee rights. When at some period in the early part of the present century, the village was made British territory, Holkar's rights as sovereign ceased. Of this there can be no doubt, though it has been attempted to contest the point on the ground that an agent of Holkar still continued to administer civil justice. But a reference to Regulation 13 of 1830 and Regulation 15 of 1840 shows that this was merely a privilege which he enjoyed in common with other jagheerdars and inamdars. From the day when the village came under British rule, Holkar's connection with the village was only as inamdar and mirasdar, and he could exercise no other powers therein than could be exercised over his inam or miras by any private inamdar or mirasdar. Looking now to the plaintiff's sunnud, we find that it purports to have been given by Holkar as sovereign and it may be inferred (though it is not very clearly expressed) that it was given in consideration of future as well as of past services. It is contended that Holkar might, as sovereign, resume service land which he had granted as sovereign. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that, when he resumed the grant, Holkar had ceased to be sovereign of the village. If there was any power which could resume the grant by virtue of sovereignty, that power was the British Government, which had succeeded to Holkar's rights as sovereign. But it must be admitted (if such an admission can tell in defendant's favour) that the sunnud was not granted by Holkar solely in his capacity of sovereign. That he was also inamdar of the village may be gathered from the fact that, since he has ceased to exercise sovereign rights therein, he has still received the rents of the village, and has lately been in treaty with the British Government to exchange it and other villages similarly situated for British villages situated within his own frontier. It follows that Holkar as inamdar must have been a party to the alienation; for the gift of a portion of the village, in inam to the plaintiff's ancestor, diminished Holkar's own private inam estate in the village. The question therefore still remains whether Holkar, as a private inamdar within British territory, can at pleasure resume a service grant, purporting to have been made in perpetuity, by his ancestor to the ancestor of the plaintiff. We think there can be no doubt that he cannot be allowed to do so. It is not alleged that there has been any default in the service to be rendered or that the plaintiff is not willing to render it. The grant is resumed simply because Holkar says he chooses to resume it. Whatever he might do as a sovereign, we cannot recognise his right, as a private landowner within British territory, to resume a gift of land so long as the condition on which the gift was made is performed. There is yet one other argument which has been put forward on behalf of the defendant. It is contended that, although Holkar's rights as inamdar were conveyed to the plaintiff's ancestor, his rights as mirasdar were resumed, and these rights he has now sold to the defendant. The answer to this is that, if it be so, the plaintiff has acquired a title by prescription to the mirasee rights in the land. It is said that the rules of prescription and limitation do not apply to the case, inasmuch as the plaintiff has held the land on condition of service and not as proprietor. But as regards the mirasee rights, the defendant's own argument cuts away this ground from under his feet. For seventy years no one but the plaintiff has exercised any rights of property over the the land. If the mirasee rights were not granted to him, then he has usurped them, and his possession of them has been adverse to Holkar, who has slept upon his rights for a period far more than sufficient to confer on the plaintiff a prescriptive title. It follows that Holkar could not sell to another rights which he had lost and which he could not recover. We confirm the the decree with costs.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD BOUND.

The following passengers left Calcutta per s. s. Surat on the 9th instant:—

For Malta—Mr and Mrs Herdman.
For Southampton—Mrs Col. W C Watson, infant and syah; Mrs Col. George Weld and two infants; Miss Weld; Mr Angalka; and Captain C Hereford.

A NEW CROP FOR BENGAL.

A two years' experiment of Carolina rice growing has been made in the Soonderbuns with complete success. Five maunds were planted in 1867, and, in spite of the seed being old, and unsuitable land having in the first instance been selected, a sufficiently promising result was obtained to tempt a second experiment.

The paddy grows to about four feet high, and, if properly managed, is ready for cutting about a month before the Patna variety. It is the general impression that high levels should be selected for the purpose, but the impression is a wrong one, for it has now been established that low wet lands answer best. The seed is first steeped, and when the ground has become thoroughly soft and soaked, it is sown broad cast, with a portion laid out in nurseries as a reserve. On the young blade reaching a proper height the field is carefully gone over, the crop thinned where it has fallen too thick, and any blank spaces which may appear are filled up with shoots from the nursery. It is a curious fact that Carolina paddy in the Soonderbuns throws out an after crop, so that when the first harvest of ears has been cut, a new growth succeeds and keeps the plant green and alive. During the second year's experiment particular attention was paid to this circumstance, and, notwithstanding that the land had meanwhile hardened and dried, the Carolina plants threw out fresh ears and continued in full bloom. It seemed as if there would be a good second yield, but the grain did not form well owing to the drought, and the after-crop proved small and sparse. The first crop is much stronger, however, than the ordinary Patna paddy. The bullocks were unable to tread out the grain in the usual manner, and the ear had to be regularly threshed by coolies.

The second year thirty-three acres were put down under the "imported rice." In spite of two cyclones, which had blown over the granary, and partially rotted the seed, and notwithstanding the subsequent difficulty experienced in getting the injured grain to germinate, a heavy crop was obtained. The yield amounted to between twelve and thirteen maunds a beegah, or about 27 cwt. an acre. The usual quantity of Patna rice per acre in Lower Bengal varies from six to ten maunds per beegah, or from 14 to 22 cwt. per acre. But in addition to the larger yield of the Carolina plant, it fetches from three times to four times the price of Patna paddy: thus, last year, the quotations in England rose from nine to sixteen shillings per cwt. for best Bengal white rice, and thirty-seven shillings for Carolina. Assuming, therefore, the yield of Bengal rice at the high average of 21 cwt. per acre, and twelve shillings a cwt. the crop from an acre would sell for only £12-12; while an acre of Carolina in the Soonderbuns, yielding 27 cwt., would bring in £49-19.

We shall watch the future of Carolina rice growing in Bengal with interest, and we think that the province owes much to Mr. Swinhoe, and the other English land-holders, who have conducted the experiment. It should not be forgotten that the fine cereal, now known as the large or pig-grained Carolina rice, is a recent variety even in America It was only discovered in South Carolina in 1838. Two fields were planted in 1839 and another half acre in 1840; four hundred acres were put under it in 1842. In 1843 it commanded a higher price than the finest of the old sorts sold in the same market; and since then whole estates have been covered with it. It was not only very fine, but it proved unusually productive; fields which had formerly yielded thirty-three bushels per acre of the old sorts producing seventy-three bushels of the new variety. There seems reason to believe that it is this lucrative species which has now been introduced into the Bengal Soonderbuns.—*Pioneer.*

SIMLA.

4th October.—Simla is proverbially gay, but just now, when the season is drawing to a close, the gaiety is almost fatiguing. I pass over the second dance given by Mrs. Rt.-Carnac, the ball that His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram gave at the Assembly Rooms, Herr Mack's Concert, and Mrs. Hume's Ball at Rothney, because you have doubtless heard all about these, and I will commence with the picnic on the top of [illegible] given by Mrs. Bax Ironside, and which was very like other picnics, except that Members of Council, forgetting age and sweldom, added much to the amusement of the party by playing "Blind Man's Buff," "Hide and Seek," "Battledoor and Shuttlecock," and other innocent games; *mais, que voulez-vous?* Even Members of Council must have recreation from their *onerous* duties sometimes. The lunch was good, the people well chosen, and the day bright and exhilarating, and I think we all returned to our homes with the same sentiment,—"What a pleasant day it has been!"

Saturday came at last, and the sun shone from "early morn till dewy eve," so there was no fear as is at home, that the sun may not shine upon the bride. "Bride!" I think I hear you saying, "Why, you don't mean to say there has been a wedding in Simla!"

"Yes, my dears, there has indeed, and if I had *my* way, there would be a great many more, but what is to be done, when the young Civilians all save their money to go home, and the Staff Corps men are howling for appointments!" Well, about the wedding of Captain Ross and Miss E. W. Gowan. Three o'clock was the time fixed for the ceremony, and a goodly company of 140 people assembled at the church, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. There was but little delay, and after a few moments of breathless silence, the organ pealed forth a grand March, a faint rustling like the leaves of the silver beech was heard, and the bride made her appearance followed by four grown-up bride's-maids and four "wee" creatures attended by their four groomsmen, amongst whom was the Hon'ble Terence Bourke conspicuous by his page's costume. There was some little difficulty in forming this small procession, but they got safely up the aisle at last, and were placed in order at the altar, where they behaved with the utmost *sang froid.* "Now for the tears," I thought to myself, and I glared round antagonistically at imaginary delinquents, but no! not a tear, and, strange to say, we got through the entire service without one sign of maudlin sentiment. The party left the church to the enlivening strain of the "Wedding March," and, after the usual scrimmage for jhampans, arrived safely at Harvington. There we spent a very pleasant two hours. A successful photograph was taken, the grouping and arranging of which caused great fun. Then there was a display of the costly presents, and the handsomest cake I have seen in India. Ices, champagne, and speeches followed and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The Viceroy proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in his usual hearty manner, commencing with a declaration "that it was very difficult to say anything at a wedding," which he at once disproved by making a most witty and amusing speech. The bridegroom and "best man" followed suit, and, after a great deal of bantering and chaffing from the bachelors, Sir Richard Temple was persuaded to speak, when he proposed the health of our host and hostess, which, I need scarcely say, was received with the most enthusiastic cheers. After this, the bride retired to change her dress, and shortly re-appeared for the final "good-byes." I own I felt nervous and irritable, feeling sure we should have some sort of scene, but again I was pleasantly disappointed, and the good-byes were exchanged, the bride put into her jhampan, the old shoes flung after her, and still all was fun and merriment, so I can with truth say,—"What a jolly wedding!"

Sunday was our day of rest, and to-day there is a large picnic given to Lord Naas by Mrs. E. C. Bayley. To-morrow will be a sad day for Simla, and, if I mis take not, there will be "gathering tears, and tremblings of distress;" but the Viceroy has given the orders for a move, and with him go most of his staff. Doubtless the Chota Simla Road will become the fashionable promenade now. Lord Napier remains here with *his* staff till the 1st of November!

4th October.—A salute is now (1 P.M.) announcing His Excellency the Viceroy's departure from Simla, accompanied by Majors Bourke and Burne, Lord Naas (who will shortly leave the staff for England), and Captains De Robeck, A. D. C. The other A. D. Cs., Captains Lockwood and Taylor, linger behind for a short time.

The ball given by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram to the Viceroy last week is universally pronounced here the grandest ball ever remembered in Simla.

Young Cupid has been manipulating his quiver of arrows rather successfully of late. Three weddings last month, and an effectual aim at the heart of four other braces will shortly result in four more! Such *glorious* weather we are enjoying here now. Picnics every day, and a final Club Ball at the Assembly Rooms on Thursday next indicate the beginning of the end of 1870 Simla season.—*Pioneer.*

A Georgian editor has had his pistol stolen. He advertises to give the thief the contents, and no questions asked, if he will return it.

LIFE OF A SOLDIER OF THE OLDEN TIME.

AN UNWRITTEN PAGE OF HISTORY.

Second Article.

(concluded.)

We take up the strange and eventful history of Colonel Gardiner at the time when he was once more making his way, through dangers and difficulties that would have appalled any ordinary man, to Cabul. In the course of this journey he met with a party of kafila and joined them; but in the end he seized and bound them, as they would have treated him and his party at the proper time. He took from them their Cashmere shawls, embroidered kullas, &c., literally "spoiling" them, and then he made direct for Cabul, to tell the story and throw himself and his party on the generosity of Dost Mahomed. The party travelled night and day, to outstrip the Candahar Sirdars, and riding direct to the Bala Hissar, they presented their arms, horses, and property to Dost Mahomed, and asked permission to tell their story in private to the warlike chief. He heard them patiently, agreed that they had been badly treated, said they had done quite right to take the law into their own hands, and that, for his own part, he would not receive anything from them of their property but that they must leave his country as soon as possible. He gave them two guides and sent them on their way. There must have been great self-possession and confidence in a man presenting himself, after the events narrated by us last week, to the ruler of Cabul; but Gardiner seems to have been indebted for life, and that many a time over, to his cool audacity, which never failed him for a moment, be the strait what it might. And it must have been an audacity modest withal, or the events of his wonderful life are very misleading, for do what he might no one seems to have accused him of too great forwardness.

Dismissed by Dost Mahomed Gardiner and his party marched to Koorum, by Bajour, and they were kindly received and treated by Meer Alum Khan. At this time Syud Ahmed, called the Khaliffah, brought together his bands of Hindustani Wahabee fanatics, and declared a religious war against the Sikhs. The Bajour men had to send a contingent to the general body, and Gardiner, whose views were those of a soldier of fortune, and who had no standard to call his own, thought himself bound to enter the field with his host for the time being. Accordingly he was put in command of a hundred and fifty men, with whom he joined the forces on the bank of the Indus. The action was begun by the Sikhs, who crossed the river on Mussocks, and at once began a desultory fight, during which Syud Ahmed's magazine, tied in cloth bundles blew up, and carried Syud with it to the bosom of the prophet. At least so it was said, for there were those who positively affirmed that they saw the Angel Gabriel descend through the smoke of the explosion, and take away Syud to where the dark-eyed young ladies awaited him above the clouds. When the leader fell his army dispersed and fled. Gardiner kept with the Punchten men, and rested with them two nights at Punchten, after which he went on to Bajour where the booty was divided with the Kyberees. The adventurous soldier here received an invitation from Sultan Mahomed, eldest brother of Dost Mahomed, to take service with him at Peshawur, as his chief of Artillery, or till his guns could be put in proper order. This was one of the most important epochs of Gardiner's life. He accepted the invitation, and for some months was kindly and honourably dealt with, being in every way treated as a guest at his host's table. Runjeet Sing, however, whom it was dangerous to offend, heard of this, and discovered all at once that he too had guns that needed looking after, and he demanded that Gardiner should be sent to him to Lahore. Refusal was out of the question; the Artillery Chief was dismissed with presents and good equipment to his new service.

On the way to Lahore he met Avitabile and Allard at Wuzeerabad where they entertained him for about a week, and then dismissed him with letters of introduction to Rajah Dyan Sigh, and Jemadar Kooshul Singh. The former took him about twenty miles out of the route and showed him some shrapnel shells; could he make anything of such things? He fired two or three, and they burst well, which delighted Dyan Singh so much that he took the successful artilleryman at once to Runjeet Singh who gave him charge of the two guns and ammunition recently received at Roopa from Lord Auckland. The pay of Colonel Gardiner was Rs. 750 a month; and two villages also were assigned to him. Here he remained for from five to seven years, teaching the officers and men. [illegible] Singh [illegible] kept sight of him, as of a prize, and at last having an order to form a picked force of 10,000, horse, foot and artillery, he asked also for Gardiner, who was at once put in possession of sixteen guns, which he held till they were captured at the battle of Sobraon. During this time he was almost constantly with Rani Chunda, and was present when she gave her famous reply to the Punchayt deputies, who come from the Sikh army to ask her aid to cross the ri and march *on Calcutta.* They camo with only side arms, and were admitted to the Rani, who listened to them from behind purdah. Colonel Gardiner observed that while they were talking the Rani was fumbling at her dress in an unusual way. Presently she drew off her pyjamahs and threw them among the deputies, with the cutting remark that she was quite ready herself to do the fighting and that the Sikhs might wear the pyjamahs. On this they departed, as well they might. She would give them no aid. If they succeeded well, if they failed well also; she looked on their army as a deadly serpent to be flung at the enemy's breast; and whether it killed or was killed the gain was hers. Such was her view and she had courage enough to give it effect. She had taken charge of young Dhuleep Singh, and to some extent had given him a European education; had taught him to wear European clothes, to eat with knife and fork, and in many other ways to accustom himself to European habits and forms of society. Gardiner was there when Dhuleep Sing was proclaimed Maharajah, after that series of murders which left the chiefship open. The soldier was then put under the command of Golab Singh, and under that command he remained during the eventful two years that ended at Sobraon. He attended his chief to the meeting with Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough at Kussoor; and when Golab Singh placed himself at their lordships' service Gardiner did the same, and went on under his old colours to Lahore. With Golab Sing he remained. He was sent up to Cashmere with Lumsden and Hodgson when they went by order of Sir Henry Lawrence, to report on the fight between the Sikhs and Dogras in which the latter were beaten. When Cashmere was cut off from the Punjab, and quietly handed over to Golab Singh, Colonel Gardiner remained, chief of Artillery to the Maharajah of Cashmere; and there he has been ever since. The vicissitudes of those years have been startling, but the old soldier has calmly survived them all. It will be seen that our history is but a bold outline of adventures that ought to have a book to themselves, and it is to be regretted that the fuller papers entrusted to the late Mr. Cooper have not yet been made use of, and a more complete narrative been published of so extraordinary a career.

Still, even in outline the story is of great interest—a life drama indeed, as full of incident and adventure as drama can well be. The story of Dugald Dalgetty is nothing to this, as it will be seen by the light of times to come. To take the two ends of the long tangled line is something wonderful—one end bright and sunny on the banks of Lake Superior in the far west; the other end approaching where the chapter will probably close in lands watered by the Indus. And then the schooling in Ireland, and the teaching in Lahore; the parting from home for ever, for a life from end to end of perils such as very few men have ever imagined, still less known. It is difficult perhaps to comprehend all the career, but much may be understood. There is no mistake about the high heart, the undaunted courage, the unflagging will. Colonel Gardiner's personal influence too must have been great—what is called magnetic, for how else could he have bound to himself for nine months, and he all the time a prisoner, men who seemed to have an interest in separating from him as far as possible? And how else could he have drawn to himself those sowars and others whom he led to Cabul and elsewhere? That such a man has been so little mentioned in the history of the times is a marvel. But we must remember that he was a man without a country, though England, or any country, might well be proud to claim him. Faithful to his standard, whatever it was, obeying without questioning military orders, he presented and presents perhaps one of the finest specimens ever known of the soldier of fortune. He must have been a man, too, who did not care to force himself into notice so long as he could push himself into employment; and the fact that he secured the respect and confidence of so many persons, of characters so widely different, is enough to show that besides being a bold soldier he was possessed of rare tact and skill—of qualities indeed, which if the love of adventure had been urged on by anything like an equal share of ambition would have gone far to gather together the turbulent elements among which he lived and make of them a more devastating flame than even Colonel Gardiner himself ever saw.—*Friend of India.*

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman.

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We are told by the worthy *Mofussilite* that Colonel Richard Strachey is "to be provided for as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture," ostensibly, because Colonel Dickens, the Secretary to Government in the Department Public Works, will return to his duties in the spring. The *Mofussilite* is evidently not aware that Colonel Strachey is Inspector-General of Irrigation for all India,—a post of even greater importance and responsibility than that in which he was lately officiating, and infinitely more substantial than the airy tenement provided by our contemporary. It is true, no doubt, that the possibility of giving to agricultural and commercial development in India a more distinct recognition than the rather undefined guardianship of the Home Department as at present exercised, has long been under discussion; it is equally true, as we think, that in the need of fuller and more reliable statistical and general information the State has hitherto fallen short of its duty to the manufacturing and commercial public, but to the best of our knowledge the proposition for a separate department is most unlikely ever to pass beyond the stage of conception.—*Pioneer,* Oct. 6.

THE RELIGION OF THE MAHARAJAS.

The *Hindu Reformer* has an article (in Marathi) on the *Pooshti Marg,* the religion of those who revere the Maharajas. It is well that public attention should be called, from time to time, to these consecrated iniquities. Tens of thousands in this city of Bombay belong to this system. *Pooshti Marg* is literally "the way of fatness;" it discards self-denial altogether, as a religious duty, maintaining that the most acceptable worship is that which is rendered with self-indulgence. Gorgeous apparel, perfumery, feasting, dances, music, these are the accessories of worship. The authority for this peculiar system is found in the 10th *skund* of the *Bhagawut* where an account of Krishna's amorous dalliance with the dairy maids is given. The Maharaja is to be recognized as an avatar of Krishna himself, and the highest duty of his votaries is to afford him the same enjoyments that he had when in the company of the milk-maids; the females of the families that hold these views, thinking it their greatest privilege and crowning blessedness to act the part of the milk-maids beloved by the god. The *Reformer* says the iniquity of this worship is simply indescribable. In such a system what place is there for morality and correct religious sentiment? The supreme merit is found in the fullest licence given to the animal passions; and the divine sanction is brought in to support practices that sap the foundation of all morality. As though the common stimulus of man's fallen nature were not enough, God himself must come down to solicit him to gratify himself to his heart's content.

When the monstrous iniquities of this system were exposed seven or eight years ago in the Maharajah Libel Case, before our High Court, it was thought by some that these incarnations of Krishna would never more be able to hold up their heads in Bombay. This, alas! is very far from being the case.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE POLITICAL POSITION IN NORTH CHINA.

(*North China Herald,* Sept. 8.)

The removal of the American missionaries from Tungchow-foo is another step gained by the anti-foreign party in the north of China; and adds another link to the chain of evidence, that the outbreak of Tientsin was only one phase of a movement having a much wider object. Tungchow, as our readers are aware, is the prefectural city of Chefoo, and is situated on the north coast of Shantung. It was one of the places opened by the treaty of Tientsin, but Chefoo was afterwards substituted, as Tungchow offers no shelter for shipping. For nearly ten years, now, an American mission has been established there, and has lived on friendly terms with the inhabitants. But since the massacre of Tientsin, hostile rumours have arisen, and have at last reached so definite form, that the members thought they would be running undue risk in prolonging their stay. On the 29th August, they wrote to the United States Consul at Chefoo, begging that a steamer might be sent to bring them away; and, in the absence at Tientsin of the only U. S. man-of-war in China, admiral Kellett sent H. M. ships Barrosa and Grasshopper for the purpose.

We shall doubtless hear full particulars of the missionaries' reasons for leaving, in a few days. In the meantime, Mr. Nevius' letter to his Consul is sufficiently suggestive. The members of the mission have, he says, good ground for believing that the local magistrates have been instructed by Tseng-kwo-fan and by the Governor of Shantung, to promote a rising against them during the autumn. It is believed that a visit lately paid by the Chihsien to the provincial capital, had the express object of receiving instructions in regard to such a proceeding, and as to preparations for defence in case of war. On his return from Tsinan, this official went on at once to Chefoo, to communicate with the Taotai, and has since been in frequent consultation with the principal inhabitants, in regard, the missionaries believe, to themselves. The inhabitants are said to be divided in their feeling; some favouring an attack, others opposing it. The general belief, however, was, that the hostile influence would predominate, and that an outbreak would take place about the tenth of the current month. Intelligence had been received from native converts at out-stations, confirming these reports; and the Chinese attached to the mission at Tungchow had been advised, by their friends, to quit the place before that date. It is not surprising that, in face of this warning, and with the precedent of the Tientsin massacre before their eyes, the missionaries judged it wise to retire while there was time. Their removal is to be regretted, because it is an encouragement to the Mandarins to persevere in their hostile agitation; but we cannot blame them for listening to warnings, nearly as clear as those which were neglected at Tientsin and which foreshadowed the catastrophe of the 21st June. Will the U. S. Minister now be persuaded that the movement against foreigners has a broader basis than hostility to Roman Catholic priests, and that the peculiar form of propagandism which these adopt was not the only cause of the Tientsin massacre; or will he refuse belief in the existence of danger at Tungchow, because the missionaries did not stay there to be murdered?

A remarkable feature in all these troubles, and one to which we have often called attention, is the invariable occurrence of Tseng-kwo-fan's name, as the instigator. When Tseng-kwo-fan visited Shanghai three years ago, the people said it was to conceive a plan for expelling foreigners. Tseng-kwo-fan was Viceroy of Nanking when the outbreak occurred at Yangchow. Tseng-kwo-fan is Viceroy of Chihli, when the massacre occurs at Tientsin. It was after the passage of Tseng-kwo-fan's protégé, Chen-kwo-jui, through the chief cities of Kiangsu, that lying placards and anti-foreign excitement became current at Nanking, Chinkiang, and Yang-chow. It was from a visit to Tseng-kwo-fan at Paouting, that Chen-kwo-jui went down to Tientsin, to head the rioters on the 21st June. The prefect, who was mainly instrumental in getting up that outbreak, had been appointed by Tseng-kwo-fan to the post, only three months previously; and now again, in Tungchow-foo, it is Tseng-kwo-fan who is said to have inspired the hostility before which the American missionaries have retired. Finally, it is Tseng-kwo-fan who has gathered together a great army in Chihli—for what purpose, unless to oppose, by force if necessary, the demand for the execution of the Tientsin Mandarins, which already he refuses in words? We are tempted to requote, here, a remark made by Arthur Helps, with reference to a handful of foreigners isolated in a position of danger, amid a vast and barbarous population. Speaking of Cortez, in Mexico, the historian observes that, 'in the affairs of life, what is said and what is thought is almost of more importance than what is done.' Now, what the Chinese say is, that Tseng-kwo-fan is the head and heart of the present movement against foreigners, and that he purposes carrying it out to its extreme result, as opportunity offers; that extensive military preparations have been made with this object, and that, with the improved appliances for war which China has acquired, there can be no doubt of success. We know that, to match China against even the smallest European Power, would be to match a child against a giant; but the Chinese do not think so, and, sooner or later, we shall have to disabuse them of their error. In the meantime, however, it is well to notice what they say.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF TYPOGRAPHY.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* draws attention to the fact that the battle-field of the present campaign attained early celebrity as the head-quarters of typography. Metz was one of the first towns which practised the art of printing, and the ancient works which came from its press are very numerous. Strasburg is asserted to have been for some years the home of John Gutenberg, although no dated book is extant of an earlier year than 1471. Toul is to be noted as the place at which one of the first attempts at stereotyping was made. The Sedan editions compete with the Elzevirs in the estimation of book collectors, and are beautiful examples of minute typography. Kehl was the ultimate resting-place of Baskerville's type, with which M. Beaumarchais printed an edition of Voltaire's works on blue paper for King Frederick of Prussia, "who laboured under weakness of the eyes." At Rheims and Verdun printing was carried on at an early date, and the latter place has a special interest as having been the place where the English prisoners who were detained by Napoleon I. printed, with his permission, an edition of the English book of Common Prayer. There seems to be some little doubt whether we derived our sedan chairs directly from the place of that name, for Evelyn asserts that they were brought from Italy by Sir Sanders Duncombe, and the word may perhaps be related to the Italian *sedente.* This point is as knotty as that connected with the kindred word coach, on which volumes have been written, supporting the rival claims of Kottsee, a Hungarian town, and the French *coucher.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Stimulants and Narcotics.—A competent German authority, Von Bibra, in his preface to "Die Narkotischen Genuss-Mittel und der Mensch" (man and the use of narcotics), assumes the following:—"Coffee leaves, in the form of infusions, are taken by 2,000 000 of human beings; Paraguay tea is consumed by 10,000,000; cocoa by as many; betel is chewed by 100,200,0 0; chickory, either pure or mixed with coffee, by 40,000,000; cocoa, either as chocolate or in some other form, by 50,000,000; 300,000,000 eat or smoke hashish; 400,000,000 use opium; Chinese tea is drunk by 500,000,000; coffee by 100,000,000. All known people of the earth are addicted to the use of tobacco, chiefly in the form of smoking; otherwise by snuffing or chewing."

A PLEA FOR FASHION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Your indefatigable special correspondent in Paris rather gratuitously referring to our journal, *Le Follet,* in his letter of Saturday, says:—"I do not think the fashionable journal need issue a second edition for September." I venture to hope that his views in politics are more accurate than his fashionable prognostications, and claim your permission to record the fact that we had not a single copy left on the 3rd inst., and to add that a second issue of the September number is now on sale. It is not because War stalks abroad that Fashion must of necessity be deposed. It would seem, even in this age of Revolutions, that the sovereignty of Fashion is secured. The whole world, combatant and passive, acknowledge her standard. A helm and tunic do not deaden sense or destroy heroism for being picturesque, nor does a robe cease to enwrap an aching and a pitying heart because it is fanciful. And while the sterner sex exhausts time and treasure in the fashion of an iron-clad, or a mitrailleuse to multiply the host of dying, it may well be conceded to the gentler sex to continue to encourage a universal custom, which gives by the labour it invokes the peaceful means of living. In these days of fire and steel, would that there arose no more odious cry than "Vive la mode."—I am, &c.,

Sept. 12. THE EDITOR OF *LE FOLLET.*

THE RISE AND FALL OF ARMIES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

When Louis Napoleon founded the Empire "which was peace," on the votes of the peasants and on the bayonets of their sons, the soldiers of the army, that army did not occupy a particularly prominent rank in Europe, except, perhaps, by tradition. There had been peace since 1815—peace interrupted, for some armies, by the events of 1848 and 1849. The Austrians had gone through a successful campaign in Italy and a disastrous one in Hungary; neither Russia in Hungary nor Prussia in South Germany had gathered any laurels worth speaking of; Russia had her permanent war in the Caucasus and France in Algeria. But none of the great armies had met another on the field of battle since 1815. Louis Philippe had left the French army in a condition of anything but efficiency; the Algerian troops, and especially the pet corps founded more or less for African warfare—Chasseurs-à-Pied, Zouaves, Turcos, Chasseurs d'Afrique—were indeed the objects of much attention; but the mass of the infantry, the cavalry, and the matériel in France were much neglected. The Republic did not improve the state of the army. But the Empire came which was peace, and—"si vis pacem, para bellum"—to it the army at once became the chief object of attention. At that time France possessed a great many comparatively young officers who had served, in high positions, in Africa at the time when there was still some serious fighting there. She possessed, in the Algerian special corps, troops who undoubtedly were superior to any others in Europe. She had, in the numerous substitutes, a greater number of professional soldiers who had seen service, real veterans, than any other continental Power. The one thing necessary was to elevate as much as possible the mass of the troops to the level of the special corps. This was done to a great extent. The "pas gymnastique" (the "double" of the English), hitherto practised by the special corps only, was extended to the whole infantry, and thus a rapidity of manœuvring was obtained previously unknown to armies. The cavalry was mounted, as far as possible, with better horses; the matériel of the whole army was looked to and completed; and, finally, the Crimean war was commenced. The organization of the French army showed to great advantage beside that of the English; the numerical proportions of the Allied armies naturally gave the principal part of the glory—whatever there was of it—to the French; the character of the war, circling entirely round one grand siege, brought out to the best advantage the peculiarly mathematical genius of the French as applied by their engineers; and altogether the Crimean war again elevated the French army to the rank of the first army in Europe.

Then came the period of the rifle and the rifled gun. The incomparable superiority of the fire of the rifled over the smooth-bore musket led to the abolition, or in some cases to the general rifling, of the former. Prussia had her old muskets converted into rifles in less than one year; England gradually gave the Enfield, Austria an excellent small-bore rifle (Lorentz), to the whole infantry. France alone retained the old smooth-bore musket, the rifle being confined, as before, to the special corps alone. But while the mass of her artillery retained the short twelve-pounder, a pet invention of the Emperor, but of inferior efficiency to the old artillery on account of the reduced charge—a number of rifled four-pounder batteries—were equipped and held in readiness for a war. Their construction was faulty, being the first rifled guns made since the fifteenth century; but their efficiency was much superior to that of any smooth-bore field gun in existence.

Under these circumstances the Italian war broke out. The Austrian army had rather easy-going ways; extraordinary efforts had seldom been its forte; in fact, it was respectable, and nothing more. Its commanders counted some of the best and a great many of the worst generals of the age. Court influence brought the mass of the latter into high command. The blunders of the Austrian generals, the greater ambition of the French soldiers, gave the French army a rather hard-fought victory. Magenta brought no trophies at all; Solferino only a few; and politics dropped the curtain before the real difficulty of the war, the contest for the Quadrilateral, could come off.

After this campaign the French was the model army of Europe. If after the Crimean war the French chasseur-à-pied had already become the *beau idéal* of a foot soldier, this admiration was now extended to the whole of the French army. Its institutions were studied; its camps became instructing schools for officers of all nations. The invincibility of the French became almost a European article of faith. In the meantime France rifled all her old muskets, and armed all her artillery with rifled cannon.

But the same campaign which elevated the French army to the first rank in Europe gave rise to efforts which ended in procuring for it, first a rival, then a conqueror. The Prussian army from 1815 to 1850 had undergone the same process of rusting as all other European hosts. But for Prussia this rust of peace became a greater clog in her fighting machinery than anywhere else. The Prussian system at that time united a line and a landwehr regiment in every brigade, so that one half of the field troops had to be formed anew on mobilization. The material for the line and landwehr had become utterly deficient; there was a great deal of petty pilfering among the responsible men. Altogether, when the conflict of 1851 with Austria compelled a mobilization, the whole thing broke down miserably, and Prussia had to pass through the Caudine Forks. The matériel was immediately replaced at great cost, and the whole organization revised, but in its details only. When the Italian war of 1859 compelled another mobilization, the matériel was in better order, but not even then complete; and the spirit of the landwehr, excellent for a national war, showed itself completely unmanageable during a military demonstration which might lead to a war with either one or the other of the belligerents. The reorganization of the army was resolved upon.

This reorganization, carried out behind the back of the Parliament, kept the whole of the thirty-two landwehr regiments of infantry under arms, gradually filling up the ranks by an increased levy of recruits, and finally forming them into line regiments, increasing their number from forty to seventy-two. The artillery was increased in the same proportion, the cavalry in a much smaller one. This increase of the army was about proportional to that of the population of Prussia from 1815 to 1860, from 10½ to 18½ millions. In spite of the opposition of the Second Chamber, it remained practically in force. The army was, besides, made more efficient in every respect. It had been the first to supply the whole of the infantry with rifles. Now the needle-gun breech-loader, which had hitherto been supplied to a fraction of the infantry only, was given to all, and a reserve stock prepared. The experiments with rifled artillery carried on for some years, were brought to a close, and the adopted models gradually replaced the smooth-bores. The excessive parade drill, inherited from stiff old Frederick William III., made room more and more for a better system of training, in which outpost duty and skirmishing were chiefly practised, and the models in both branches were to a great extent the Algerian French. For the detached battalions the company column was adopted as the chief fighting formation. Target-shooting was paid great attention to, and capital results were obtained. The cavalry was likewise much improved. The breed of horses, especially in East Prussia, the great horse-breeding country, had been attended to for years, much Arab blood having been introduced, and the fruits now began to become available. The East Prussian horse, inferior in size and speed to the English trooper, is a far superior war horse, and will stand five times as much campaigning. The professional education of the officers, which had been much neglected for a long time, was again screwed up to the prescribed very high level, and altogether the Prussian army was undergoing a complete change. The Danish war was sufficient to show to any one who would see that this was the case; but people would not see. Then came the thunderclap of 1866, and people could not help seeing. Next, there was an extension of the Prussian system to the North German army, and in its fundamental essentials to the South German armies too; and how easily it can be introduced the result has shown. And then came 1870.

But in 1870 the French army was no longer that of 1859. The peculation, jobbery, and general misuse of public duty for private interest which formed the essential base of the system of the Second Empire, had seized the army. If Haussmann and his crew made millions out of the immense Paris job, if the whole Department of Public Works, if every Government contract, every civil office, was shamelessly and openly turned into a means of robbing the public, was the army alone to remain virtuous—the army to which Louis Napoleon owed everything—the army, commanded by men who were quite as fond of wealth as the more fortunate civilian hangers-on of the Court? And when it came to be known that the Government was in the habit of receiving the money for substitutes without providing these substitutes—a thing necessarily known to every regimental officer; when those other peculations in stores, &c., commenced which were to supply the funds secretly paid over to the Emperor by the Ministry of War; when the highest places had to be held by men who were in the secret and could not be dismissed whatever they did or neglected—then the demoralization spread to the regimental officers. We are far from saying that peculation at the public expense became common among them; but contempt for their superiors, neglect of duty, and decay of discipline were the necessary consequences. If the chiefs had commanded respect, would the officers have dared, as was the rule, to drive in coaches on the march? The whole thing had become rotten; the atmosphere of corruption in which the Second Empire lived had at last taken effect upon the main prop of that Empire, the army; in the hour of trial, there was nothing but the glorious traditions of the service and the innate bravery of the soldiers to oppose the enemy, and these are not alone sufficient to keep an army in the foremost rank.

THE GERMAN SIEGE OPERATIONS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The pause of the German armies before Paris gives us leisure to look back upon what has been going on before the fortresses.

Leaving out of the question Sedan, which was included as a corollary in the capitulation of MacMahon's army, the Germans have taken four fortresses—La Petite Pierre and Vitry, without a blow; Lichtenberg and Marsal, after a short bombardment. They have merely blockaded Bitche; they are besieging Strasburg; they have bombarded, so far without result, Phalsburg, Toul, Montmédy; and they intend to begin in a few days the regular sieges of Toul and Metz.

With the exception of Metz, which is protected by detached forts far in advance of the town, all other fortresses which resisted have been subjected to bombardment. This proceeding has, at all times, formed a part of the operations of a regular siege; at first, it was principally intended to destroy the stores of provisions and ammunition of the besieged, but since it has become the custom to secure these in bomb-proof vaults, constructed for the purpose, the bombardment has more and more been used to set fire to and destroy as many buildings as possible inside the fortress. The destruction of the property and provisions of the inhabitants of the place became a means of pressure upon them, and, through them, upon the garrison and commander. In cases where the garrison was weak, ill-disciplined, and demoralized, and where the Commander was without energy, a bombardment alone often effected the surrender of a fortress. This was the case especially in 1815 after Waterloo, when a whole series of fortresses, garrisoned chiefly by National Guards, surrendered to a short bombardment without awaiting a regular siege. Avesnes, Guise, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Marienbourg, Philippeville, &c., all fell after a few hours', at best a few days', shelling. It was no doubt the recollection of these successes, and the knowledge that most of the frontier places were garrisoned chiefly by Mobile and sedentary National Guards, which induced the Germans to try the same plan again. Moreover, the introduction of rifled artillery having made shells the almost exclusive projectiles even of field artillery, it is now comparatively easy to bombard a place and set fire to its buildings with the ordinary field guns of an army corps, without awaiting, as formerly, the arrival of mortars and heavy siege howitzers.

Although recognized in modern warfare, it is not to be forgotten that the bombardment of the private houses in a fortress is always a very harsh and cruel measure, which ought not to be had recourse to without at least a reasonable hope of compelling surrender, and without a certain degree of necessity. If places like Phalsburg, Lichtenberg, and Toul are bombarded, this may be justified on the ground that they stop mountain passes and railways, the immediate possession of which is of the greatest importance to the invader, and might reasonably be expected to follow as the result of a few days' shelling. If two of these places have so far held out, this redounds so much more to the credit of the garrison and the inhabitants. But as to the bombardment of Strasburg, which preceded the regular siege, the case is quite different.

Strasburg, a city of above 80,000 inhabitants, surrounded by fortifications in the antiquated manner of the sixteenth century, was strengthened by Vauban, who built a citadel outside the town, nearer the Rhine, and connected it with the ramparts of the town by the continuous lines of what was then called an entrenched camp. The citadel commanding the town, and being capable of independent defence after the town has capitulated, the simplest way to take both would be to attack the citadel at once, so as not to have to go through two successive sieges; but then, the works of the citadel are so much stronger, and its situation in the swampy lowlands near the Rhine renders the throwing up of trenches so much more difficult, that circumstances may, and generally will, advise a previous attack on the town, with the fall of which a further defence of the citadel alone would, in the eyes of a weak commander, lose much of its purpose; except in so far as it might secure better conditions of surrender. But, at all events, if the town alone be taken, the citadel remains to be reduced, and an obstinate commander may continue to hold out, and keep the town and the besieger's establishments in it under fire.

Under these circumstances what could be the use of a bombardment of the town? If all went well, the inhabitants might demoralize the greater part of the garrison, and compel the commander to abandon the town and throw himself, with the élite of his soldiers, 3,000 to 5,000 men, into the citadel, and there continue the defence and hold the town under his fire. And the character of General Uhrich (for that, and not Ulrich, is the name of the gallant old soldier) was known well enough to prevent anybody from supposing that he would allow himself to be intimidated into a surrender, both of town and citadel, by any amount of shells thrown into them. To bombard a place which has an independent citadel commanding it is in itself an absurdity and a useless cruelty. Certainly, stray shells or the slow shelling of a siege will always do damage in a besieged town; but that is nothing compared to the destruction and sacrifice of civilian life during a regular, systematic six days' bombardment such as has been inflicted upon the unfortunate city.

The Germans say they must have the town soon for political reasons. They intend to keep it at the peace. If that be so, the bombardment, the severity of which is unparalleled, was not only a crime, it was also a blunder. An excellent way, indeed, to obtain the sympathies of a town which is doomed to annexation, by setting it on fire and killing numbers of the inhabitants by exploding shells! And has the bombardment advanced the surrender by one single day? Not that we can see. If the Germans want to annex the town and break the French sympathies of the inhabitants, their plan would have been to take the town by as short a regular siege as possible, then besiege the citadel, and place the commander on the horns of the dilemma, either to neglect some of the means of defence at his disposal or to fire on the town.

As it is, the immense quantities of shell thrown into Strasburg have not superseded the necessity for a regular siege. On the 29th of August the first parallel had to be opened on the north-western side of the fortress, near Schiltigheim, running at a distance of from 500 to 650 yards from the works. On the 3rd of September the second parallel (some correspondents call it by mistake the third) was opened at 330 yards; the useless bombardment has been stopped by order of the King of Prussia, and it may take till about the 17th or 20th before a practicable breach can be made in the ramparts. But all estimates in this case are hazardous. It is the first instance of a siege in which the percussion shells of modern rifled artillery are used against masonry. In their trials during the dismantling of Julich the Prussians obtained extraordinary results; masonry was breached and block houses were demolished at great distances, and by indirect fire (that is, from batteries where the object fired at could not be seen); but this was merely a peace experiment and will have to be confirmed in actual war. Strasburg will serve to give us a pretty good idea of the effect of the modern heavy rifled artillery in siege operations, and on this account its siege deserves to be watched with peculiar interest.

BATTLE-FIELDS AFTER THE BATTLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—One of the volunteer doctors who arrived from Gravelotte yesterday gave me a vivid description of the miseries of that place and the villages around. The desperately wounded men are lying on straw, littered down on the floors of the deserted houses and out-buildings. The devoted nurses, male and female, who attend them dress the wounded three or four times a day, stooping over them in the most painful positions, for there are no seats, and to kneel upon the sodden floors drenched with all that runs from the men is impossible. To clean these floors there are no brooms, no cloths, and there is no soap or water even to wash the sufferers. Darkness comes on and there are no candles, no matches, and the brave men, French and German, who have given their best blood for their country, weep and tremble at the thought of dying in the dark. Where hours are so precious small grants of money made immediately, to-day, to be laid out on the spot in buying waggons and goods there at the discretion of men who are so well known in England as Dr. Laseron, and many others, might cheer and save many of these miserable men. I know that system and rules are necessary even in doing good, but this is not a standing evil, and much must be left to the discretion of those on the spot, and their discretion is useless without money.

The following letter from another source confirms this dreadful account:—

"Distillerie de Meziére les Metz, Sept. 2.

"I write these lines in the midst of the thunder of the cannon of Metz; and in a few hours there will be more assistance needed on the battle-field close by, to which I shall immediately repair. I have just made a short round of inspection of the hospitals in the neighbouring villages, where many of the wounded are lying, and alas! I found they had been sadly neglected, and were often without the barest necessaries, as candles, matches, soap, surgical instruments, bandages, wine, and cigars. I, therefore, bought at Arz and wherever I could, what I could find, besides what I procured ready from the Johanniter depot, and loaded some carts and distributed the things from place to place. How welcome I was you may imagine. I am not able to-day to give you a description of the sights of horror I have witnessed. My hand trembles, my heart bleeds; moreover it unnerves one fearfully to see fathers, mothers wives, and children from all parts seeking here in heart-rending misery their dear ones, dead or alive, and often obliged to go away unsuccessful. I have sent some gentlemen with carts to the principal railway stations to bring food, bandages, &c., here for to-day's battle-field. God give me strength and opportunity to be of further help! From London it is best to send money. Some beer would be very welcome.—R. M. Reichel."

I believe that Drs. Laseron and Reichel can be communicated with through the Prussian Embassy, or at 8, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Putting it plainly.—A Mrs. Scripter lately eloped from her husband at Glen Falls, in America, and left him the following letter as a consolation for her loss:—"Well, Charley, there is not much for me to say to you, only don't mourn for me, for you deserve a better woman than I. I don't love you, and you know it well, and I love the man I go with better than my own life. You and me could never be happy together. That you know as well as I, and it is growing worse all the time. While I have lived with you I have been true to you in character. You may believe it or not; and now I feel I could be true no longer, so I leave you. You have said many a time you never would follow me. Now we will see; but I can tell you it will do you no good, for we shall be on the look-out for you; and, another thing, we shall go farther than you think for. Before you read this hundreds of miles will lay between you and us. Don't care any more for me, for you are worthy of a better woman than I ever shall make. But you can't think that I am happy with the man of my heart's choice. You will curse me, and I don't blame you for that. [Here several lines are completely obliterated.] Charley, think it is the best thing that ever happened to you, for it is. So good by, and for ever, for I would rather die than see your face.—Helen."

"Bee yee as wize as a sarpint, and as harmlis as a duve," and then, if a feller cums a fooling round your duve, you kan set your sarpint at him.

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STREET SCENES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

TAKING shelter from a shower of rain yesterday morning in Dotesio's English tavern, Avenue Wagram, near the Arc de Triomphe, I accidentally heard an interesting and instructive conversation between a captain and two privates of the Garde Mobile. The men exhibited to their officer a billet quartering them upon Captain Stuart, an English resident, who has a handsome suite of apartments on the first floor over the Dotesio restaurant. The Mobiles complained that they had knocked at the door, and got no answer. "Then break open the door," said the captain; "understand, men, that you are at home in Paris, and that you are entitled to the lodgings; therefore, go and break open the door." The captain, who must have been an Imperialist last week, since all the Mobile officers were very carefully selected from among men supposed to be loyal to the dynasty, thought it necessary to do a little socialism on this occasion, and told the gaping raw recruits, fresh from the country, that all men were brothers, and that this war was brought on by the rich, and they ought to suffer by it. Living myself in the neighbourhood of the Avenue Wagram, and being as liable as anybody else to receive soldiers, I naturally pricked up my ears at this conversation. Had the two Mobiles then and there obeyed their choleric captain's instructions, they would have knocked in Captain Stuart's door with the butts of their muskets, and made themselves at home, to the exceeding detriment of his furniture. But at this juncture M. Dotesio, the landlord, very sensibly interfered, and told the captain there was no occasion whatever to break open the doors. Captain Stuart was absent in Ireland, and had locked up his apartment, but he (M. Dotesio) would take upon himself to provide the soldiers with proper lodgings. The captain admitted that this would do, but still, as if disappointed, went on muttering the words "break open the door." Now, happily for the inhabitants of Paris, the captain was quite wrong in his military law. He had evidently not read the perfectly just and reasonable proclamation of M. Etienne Arago, the Mayor of Paris, which regulates the question of billeting on the very principle which I suggested as the equitable one in the *Daily News* of Friday. If soldiers are billeted upon an apartment unoccupied, their course is, not to break open the door, but first to ask the conciérge of the house whether he is authorised to find them a lodging, and in default to go to the mayor, who will house them and send a memorandum to the tax-gatherer to add the cost to the next taxes of the absent tenant of the apartments. No foreign resident can have a word to say against such a fair arrangement as this. I by no means share the fears expressed by many correspondents of universal pillage by scoundrels in arms while honest men are defending the city on the ramparts. I should have been afraid of M. Pietri's *mouchards* and *blouses blanches*, who are now happily dispersed. To return to the Mobile captain. When the question of housing his recruits was settled by M. Dotesio giving them the very moderate sum of ten francs for a week's lodging, and two francs for fire and candle, the captain condescended to ask the men to sit down at his table, treated them to cognac and cigars, and *trinqué'd* (touched) glasses with them. He asked to look at their rifles, which were not chassepots, but those called *à la tabatière*. He showed them how to put in their cartridges, pointed out the spots in which rust was most pernicious, and told them that when in action they must be extremely cool, not be in a hurry, and take good aim, just as if they were shooting rabbits. He recommended them particularly to aim at officers, whom they would soon learn to know by the difference, however slight, which distinguished their uniforms from privates. The paternal advice of this captain, who spoke to his men with a condescension not usual in the British army, will no doubt cause them to regard him as a "buxom chief." Paris is fast assuming the aspect of an entrenched camp. The Avenue de la Grande Armée is covered with whitey-brown tents. Tents have sprung up all over the ci-devant Avenue de l'Imperatrice and the pleasure-grounds on either side of that most lovely of metropolitan drives; the bleak plain of Courcelles looks as if a crop of giant mushrooms had suddenly sprung up in it. Preparations are being made to convert the Park of Monceau and the gardens around it into another encampment. The troops here for the defence of Paris will not long, however, lie down at night to the tune of "My lodgings are on the cold ground." As soon as the Mobiles are quartered on the inhabitants, who kill for them the fatted calf, it will be the turn of the Line to be billeted in private houses. The Tuileries have been converted into a vast ambulance. The Geneva flag now floats on the clock tower, whence I saw last Sunday the tri-coloured one hauled down. The gardens are a cavalry bivouac. A horse, or horses, are tied to every tree, and a camp kettle at the foot of the 20th March chestnut tree sends forth steam whose odour is suggestive of *popote*, or that sloppy mess of bread, beef, potatoes, and onions which hungry men alone can relish. The marble statues are laden with saddles, bridles, lances, and carbines; the fountains are utilised to water horses. Smart *bonnes* with painted babies, brightly-dressed little girls with self-conscious air, ball playing lyceans, amiable old gentlemen who have learned literally to coax the birds of the bushes, effeminate little boys from whose epidermis anxious mothers most carefully exclude the air, ladies addicted to embroidery and chit-chat, old women to knitting woollen stockings, have all disappeared from the sunny corner—yclept La Petite Provence. The *marchand de coco*, with his bell of base metal, noisy wooden clappers, and fountain of unwholesome beverages, still haunts the palace gardens. He must be an agent of M. Pietri, for I remark that whenever M. Lissagaray or M. Napoleon Gaillard climbs up to make an oration on the broad back of the marble lion, or on the pedestal of the statue representing Strasburg, tinkle tinkle goes that most unmusical of bells, and clickity clackity the deafening clappers. I should like to have heard M. Lissagaray's open air speech yesterday; and I did my best to catch it. But the cacophony produced by a *marchand de coco* and a *marchande de plaisirs* prevented me from hearing a single word. "*Marchande de plaisirs*" may seem to those of your readers who have only learned French at genteel English boarding schools to have a demi-mundane flavour. They must not associate the term with any of those captivating corruptions which flourished under the rule of Napoleon and Eugenie. "A merchant of pleasures" or "a pleasure merchant" is generally an old woman, able-bodied, slightly beardy, dilapidated in the teeth, prone to smiling, and shrivelled as a well kept winter apple at the end of April from the worries of life and exposure to the hot sun of a French summer, and the cold blasts of a Paris winter. There's nothing whatever pleasurable in her appearance—at least to adults. Possibly I might look upon her with a less critical eye if my infancy had been passed in the neighbourhood of the Tuileries. French children are fond of those brown cakes known as *plaisirs* in which she deals, and which in form, consistency, and taste, are as like as can be to scorched rolls of the thinnest paper. The particular *marchande de plaisirs* engaged in the sale of this light confectionery at the Place de la Concorde is hardly less military than the heavy dragoons who bargain, like big *bons enfants* that they are, for her wares through the bars of the great gate. She served at the siege of Mogader in the capacity of a vivandiére. There she lost a limb, but received compensation in the shape of a wooden leg. If she were outwardly a little more feminine, to what deeds of daring would she not inspire the moustachioed warriors, who play at *ecarté* at the foot of the 20th March chestnut, close to the camp kettle! She brims over with patriotic ardour, and does all that lies in her bell and clappers to silence demagogues, whose sole duty she clearly thinks is to shoot Fritz or Bismark from behind a tree in some Prussian infested forest, or, not being able to win the premium a Spanish banker sets upon their heads, to die upon the ramparts. It is not her way, she says, to let off her steam in words. Our *marchande de plaisirs* is an illiterate Carlylian. She holds Lissagaray to be a windbag. Her ideal of a man is the *sabreur* of the First Empire. Courage, in her opinion, is incompatible with the fine skin, neat attire, and gentlemanly bearing of this eloquent child of Languedoc. His cousin, Paul de Cassagnac, would be another thing, though Paul, who swore hundreds of times that he would endure to be hacked into a thousand pieces sooner than let the "mob" invade the Tuileries, got out of the way when revolution was in the air, and cheerfully capitulated at Sedan. One of the most remarkable results of the events of Sunday last is the total disappearance of the semi-military police force which were charged with the protection of life and property. You look in vain for the cocked hat and sinister faces of those Corsican gentry whom M. Pietri did not hesitate to arm with swords, casse-tétes, and revolvers. Political mouchards have gone the way of the sergens-de-ville. The surveillants of cab stands, who were of no earthly use, except to *moucharder* and set false reports going, which the Prefect of Police was interested in circulating, have also retired from the exercise of their functions. We are to have a body of constables, who are to depend for armed force on the National Guard. During a whole week we have literally had no police. Yet, exciting though the times are, I never remember (and I have lived here twelve years) hearing of so few felonies and misdemeanours in the space of seven days which have just expired. I am disgusted to read what "funny" writers say about "the Paris mob." In the interest of truth let me say that I never saw such a well-behaved "mob," whether on the road to Epsom, in front of the Ascot stand-house, on the Imperial Tribune at Longchamps, as what one now mixes with on the Paris Boulevards. I wonder how the tea tables, at which I remember hearing negroes spoken of as men and brothers ten years back, can enjoy the quite unfounded charges which are brought against the Parisian populace by some of those who set up to enlighten the world through the English press. The writer of this letter has seen ladies' dresses torn off their backs at Embassy balls in Paris, has heard the coarsest jests, and seen still worse gestures freely indulged in by the wealthy and illustrious guests of Royal persons; has been present when ladies' ribs were remorselessly punched in by male elbows at Court crushes, and has seen "roughs" in superfine cloth knock down, for the lark of the thing, the wire chairs on which the belles of Longchamps stood to feast their eyes on a fine summer afternoon on Fritz, then bronzed with his Austrian campaign, as he drove by in an imperial carriage with the Prince Imperial. Many of these things happened in the presence of the very men who calumniate the Paris Republicans. But the veil of silence was cast over them. Funny writers are too charitable to the roughs above and too hard upon the roughs below. Now, when I compare to ball-going truffle-eating, respectable mobs, the revolutionary mobs of Paris, all the advantage, so far as behaviour goes, is on the side of the latter. The Celtic ferocity which the police stimulated by getting up spy-panics, as a means of knocking Republicans on the head, has disappeared with the disappearance of M. Pietri's bands. Since last Sunday I have been at the Hotel de Ville when it was most crowded, in the Place de la Concorde when it was most agitated, at the public meetings which go on with prosaic tranquillity now that there is no police commissary to nag the speakers, along the Boulevards at all hours of the day and night, without experiencing as much inconvenience as I would in a second or even a first-class French railway waiting-room on a holiday. A lady who has resided here several years, and been about a good deal since the Republic was proclaimed, tells me that she never remembers the people behaving better. She walked by herself on Sunday night at eleven o'clock from the eastern extremity of the Boulevard de Montmartre to the Madeleine, and returned by the silent and deserted streets lying between the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli, without falling in with a single disorderly person, or meeting with any insult. It must be said that victuals are plentiful, and that every man who chooses earns something by carrying a gun or making earth works. Had the Revolution been the offspring of famine it might be another thing. I do not dare to predict that when scarcity comes, as come it will whether war continue or a peace be shortly signed, the populace will continue as well behaved as it has hitherto been. If hunger breaks through stone walls, what will it not do to bakers' windows and butchers' stalls? The awful tyranny of fasting stomachs may, possibly, combined with other legacies of the Empire, prove fatal to the new Republic. I trust it will not, for I believe enough in Victor Hugo's address to Paris to be of opinion that what now concerns Paris concerns Europe.—*Daily News.*

PARIS AWAITING ATTACK.

(FROM THE "STANDARD'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sept. 11, Evening.

As the enemy gets nearer to the walls of Paris the city puts on a manlier appearance. It is only in the fables of mythology we read of a goddess springing, ready armed, into life; but any one who would compare the Paris of last Sunday to the Paris of this would confess that the legend has been almost realised. Lutetia has repeated the prodigy of Minerva, the part of Vulcan being played by Patriotism, stimulated by Necessity. No more shouting, no more tall talk; brag and banners have been laid aside, and the people that were singing themselves hoarse seven days ago are busy learning how to load and fire to-day. Of course, I have eyes but must not see, have ears but must not hear; still this I may tell you without any breach of confidence, that General Trochu is determined to defend the city to his last man, his last loaf of bread, and his last ounce of powder. He is none of your vehement enthusiasts going off with a fizz like a sky-rocket, and coming down like the stick, but a calm, calculating, God-fearing man, honest to bluntness, and obstinate as Bretons proverbially are. If the Prussians ever get into Paris I apprehend it must be over the corpse of General Trochu, for while he lives, if there be any faith in character, the city will never be surrendered.

You will perceive that I have altered my opinions more than once during the week. I have aimed to be true rather than consistent, to give you the exact measure of the situation as it rose day by day. On Monday and Tuesday there was little sign of serious preparation for defence; on Wednesday the town began to recover from its revolutionary delirium, and a sort of stupid despair settled on it at the idea that the invasion was progressing surely and steadily, and that none of the great Powers were ready with their intervention to stay the butchery. The footsore and wretched-looking remnants of M'Mahon's army that were making their way in at intervals, in parties of three or four or more, had a depressing effect. They were utterly demoralised, and helped to heighten the alarm by their stories of treason and incapacity of generals. These worthless cheats, many of whom had thrown away their arms in panic, and "skedaddled" like Yankees at the first battle of Bull Run, spread about Paris, begging, making poor mouths for money, getting drunk and thanking the foolish *bourgeois*, who treated them, by "piling on the agony." I must fly to America for a phrase to describe their behaviour. All this has disappeared. Discipline is beginning to be re-established, and the spectacle is uncommon now of soldiers passing by their officers in the streets without deigning to salute them. The arrival of General Vinoy's command, the rain, every drop of which was worth a piece of gold to the French for the hindrance it must have caused to the enemy, and later the confident air of those sturdy peasants of the provincial Mobile as they poured in their thousands, worked the transformation. The Parisians plucked up heart, and now they are waiting for the Prussians with the quietness of resolution. One is almost tempted to imagine that they would feel mortified if the Prussians did not pay them the threatened visit. They have set their houses in order, bought their uniforms, furbished their guns, and—until they see a few stretchers carried by them—I am sure will feel as gay as if they were assisting at a *fete* in St. Cloud, or a display of fireworks on the Elysian Fields. Those Elysian Fields can hardly claim their name at present; they might better be called Campus Martius. The well-dressed children, the plump nursery maids, the elegant promenaders, the curvetting horses, the magnificent equipages have gone; the coffee-houses under the trees, where Paris used to flock to hear Suzanne Lagier sing and to watch Clodoche and his companions dance, are closed; the merry-go-rounds are still; the Punch and Judy man has moved off to a safer "pitch" in the western provinces; the women who lived by hiring out chairs have emigrated goodness knows where; and the only type of the classes who made their market in this garden of pleasure is the slender Algerian perambulating his tray of lollipops in the despairing hope that charity might induce somebody to buy. He loiters past the rustic Mobiles, who are going through their facings on the footpath, with a mien that might have been copied from Marius amid the ruins of Carthage. Nobody will buy. The russet-cheeked yokels stare at his Oriental garb with eyes wide as saucers, but they do not lick their lips at the sight of the sweetmeats; their stomachs are healthy; on the whole they prefer bread and sausages. Nobody will buy. Allah be praised; it is his will. Where the Arch of Triumph rises at the end of the long perspective a tall semaphore for military purposes lifts its arms; the diverging avenues are white with the tents of an immense gathering of troops of every arm; the immense Palace of Industry that has served so many uses in its time—picture gallery, horse show, concert hall, more than I can recollect—is artillery arsenal, cavalry barrack, and ambulance all three at once, and below where the Tuileries bounds the view, the red cross on ground of white, the blessed ensign of mercy, droops from the flagstaff over the central dome. The tricolor was lowered when the Republic was proclaimed even before the august lady who represented the Empire which had fallen had been able to leave the palace. The Tuileries, that has witnessed so many strange phases of fortune, has surely never seen a greater surprise than this—its banqueting-halls to be turned into dormitories for wounded soldiers, its marble staircases to be trodden by hospital attendants, its boudoirs to be apportioned off into dispensaries thick with the smell of apothecary's stuff, or operating-rooms nauseous with odours more sickening still. "Propriete Nationale" is painted in black on the walls, clouds of dust collect and sweep along at will in the open space to the railing which separates the building from the Place du Carrousel, the blinds are down on the windows, the liveries of green and gold are no longer visible, the entire palace and its surroundings are as dreary and neglected as if it had not been inhabited for years. The only suggestion of order to be noticed was on the part of a methodical functionary, too insignificant to be hunted with his masters, who was watering a row of geraniums, apparently thoughtless of the terrible things that had happened—of the fall of empires and the carnage of armies; of the revolution of the last week and the possible ruin of the week that was coming. Paris might be on the brink of a volcano, but he tends his flowers; they must not die for want of the moisture. Out in the garden of the palace, at the other side, the horses of an artillery train that had escaped from Sedan, were picketed; bundles of hay and straw littered the ground, and tired troopers leant against the statues, and smoked their pipes, or looked at the gold fishes swimming in the basin. The conduct of those men was admirable. Not a flower was plucked by them—not a blade of grass injured wantonly in the Pleasaunce. Some came to the bars which separated them from the Rue de Rivoli, and freely entered into conversation with the idlers who chose to listen to them; they spoke bitterly of the way they had been commanded, were loud in the praise of the discipline of the Prussians, but shook their heads when asked as to their notions of the chances of future engagements. "Who knows?" The defiant confidence of July has given place to a feeling that may be quite as brave at bottom, though not so demonstrative. "No matter how many men we can gather in, sir," said one trooper to me, "I fear they will be two to one." The posts of the garden and the palace are all kept by the National Guard, with whom the regulars seem to be on excellent terms. Defeat has toned down their contempt for the *pekin*. Over the sentry-box at the principal entrance of the Tuileries a piece of paper has been pasted, with a notice in manuscript to the effect that thieves are to be shot, property to be respected, the Republic to live, and France to be saved. Three at least of those wishes are commendable, and, if the Republic save France, I fancy the Republic will hardly stink in the nostrils of any but excessively nice Frenchmen. Property so far has not suffered, although the peace-officers have not been seen in public. If this state of things were to continue much longer it would be hard, I imagine, to persuade Paris to submit to the reorganisation of a police force. The rustic Mobiles are extremely honest, polite enough, and soberer than their brothers who have acquired a taste for idleness in barracks. To-day they are to be seen lounging in every direction, admiring the public monuments. The lawn in front of the Trinity Church was covered with brawny fellows, stretched at full length. The churches are fuller than they have been for many a season, for these country boys are not so devoted students of Voltaire as Messieurs les Enfants de Paris. I notice that they all carry their side arms, and are loth to part with their firelocks even for a walk in the streets. The men from the same neighbourhood hang together, and pass the time in friendly chat. In fact, if these provincial Mobiles only behave half as well in front of the enemy the Prussians will have a Spartan rampart to force before they enter Paris. Their presence has braced us like a breath of air which has blown over fresh fields; there is something wholesome in their frank, ruddy faces and free bearing. One can forget the awkward gait when he looks at the clear eye and the open forehead, and confess that these stout youths are good material for fighting men. Conscience will not make cowards of them. They may be superstitious, they may have lit a candle on the Virgin's altar *la bas*, where the old mother is praying for them by the fireside, but, like the sturdy blacksmith in Longfellow's poem, they can "look the whole world in the face," for their breasts are clear of fraud and crime. Without any exaggeration, I can say for these fine fellows that they come up to the ideal expressed in the hackneyed lines, beloved by the late Mr. O'Connell and the present Cogers' Hall—they are the "bold peasantry," and good officers leading, they will soon be "their country's pride."

The town would be very empty but for them. I have a long experience of Paris, and I never remember to have seen it so dull—and, shall I say, so virile? To-day was like a London Sunday; still it was livelier than under the wet blanket of Wednesday last, when the commercial quarters were shut up, as if universal bankruptcy had visited them, and all the quarters wore an air of mourning, as if the time had been appointed for national humiliation. There was animation here and there, but it was a phenomenal and transitory animation, such as reigns in Barnet during a horse fair (the strings of colts led about hint the comparison.) Every street was full of furniture vans. I saw a hearse loaded with bedding. The packing case makers must have made fortunes. The people who have left their homes have cut their bridges. They are ready for the fight.

THE BLOCKADE OF METZ.

ARS-SUR-MOSELLE, Sept. 3, 5 p.m.

THIS evening I rode into Ars to post my letter. You are already aware that Ars is the terminus of the railway communication which the Prussians have established, and that, independently of the telegraph, all news comes here from Pont-à-Mousson, "the key to France." The town of Ars, if I may so call the collection of houses that are built, not very symmetrically, on the left bank of the Moselle, is an emporium of iron manufacture, and is surrounded by large ironworks; its population may be about 1,500, perhaps more, and in its most joyous days I should hardly think it could have been an engaging-looking place. Hitherto the troops that have occupied it, and its importance as a depot for stores have made it to all intents and purposes lively; but to-day it was more than usually animated. The matter-of-fact, stolid air habitual to the Prussian soldier seemed to have forsaken him; several very stout sergeants were embracing one another in the most frantic manner; privates were throwing their caps into air and shouting like maniacs; Frenchmen were gathered together in little knots, talking quickly and gesticulating vehemently; hussars and mounted officers were galloping about in every direction. In fact Ars seemed to be intoxicated. As I pulled up at the Cafe du Lion d'Or, the principal inn in the place, I found General Barnakov, surrounded by a mob of officers and privates, reading aloud from a paper. Thinking that I might arrive at the *dénouement* of such unusual proceedings, I rode up and listened, and my astonished ears heard the following official bulletin from the King:—"This day, September 1st, in the neighbourhood of Sedan, Marshal MacMahon has surrendered himself and the French army of 80,000 men to the Crown Prince. His Majesty the Emperor of the French has also given himself up as a prisoner of war." The news was so perfectly staggering that for some moments I sat like one stupefied, until a staff officer touched me on the shoulder and asked me what I thought of it. The first exclamation that rose to my lips was concentrated in a word very expressive in our language, and I fear that I offended the officer much, for I simply answered, "What a lie!" "So I thought myself," said he; "but if you will take the trouble to come to the telegraph office you can see the officer in charge, who will show you the despatch in cypher." I acceded to his request, and, to my astonishment, found that the statement came from his Majesty the King, with orders to the generals to make it known to their troops. "The war is over," cried one. "We shall see our wives and children," said another. "But Metz is not taken," remarked a third. "Oh, never mind; Bazaine will give in when he hears the news; besides, the Emperor has sent him orders to give it up." This last, I suspect, was a little addition of his own. When I entered the Lion d'Or the scene was indescribable; the place was crammed to suffocation, every one talking at once, every one calling for wine to celebrate the joyful intelligence. "Sir," said a gentleman, addressing himself to me in good English, "I hear you are an English officer; what do you think of the news?" "I think it is so extraordinary," I answered, "that I can hardly credit it. I can scarcely understand the Emperor having thrown himself upon the tender mercies of the King of Prussia." "The King of Germany, sir, you mean," said he, interrupting me, "for we are all Germans now." I thanked him for his hint, and proceeded to add that the hard thing to believe was the fact of 80,000 French soldiers laying down their arms;—it was a case without a parallel, and I certainly should await further information. I can hardly describe to you the state of things; the troops as the news reaches them, or is read to them by the Generals of Brigade, set up a shout that must go to the hearts of the wearied defenders of Metz; for miles round the hurrahs of thousands are borne upon the still evening air; staid Generals and quietly-behaved Colonels lose all self-command in the general delirium of joy that pervades everybody and everything. The French inhabitants seem to hail the intelligence as a deliverance from the oppressive burdens they have so long and so patiently borne;—their houses turned into barracks and their larders supplying the wants of hungry soldiers. Poor creatures! Can one wonder the peace is to them a blessing—were it even bought at that costly and precious price so dear to Frenchmen, "la gloire de la grande Nation?" There are some exceptions to this feeling; for instance, the man I lodge with for to-night is an old soldier who served through the Crimean and Mexican campaigns. He laughs at the rumour, and declares that to take 80,000 French soldiers you require an army of 500,000 or 600,000 men. On the other hand, we must remember the position of the French army and the intercepted despatches of Marshal MacMahon to General Bazaine in Metz. General Von Moltke received the information through these intercepted despatches that MacMahon would manœuvre to get round to Metz by way of Sedan, and that Bazaine might expect him about the 28th of August; this accounts for the action of the 29th and 30th in the neighbourhood of St. Julien. General Von Moltke, taking advantage of this, as indeed he has never failed to do of every chance during the whole of the campaign, throws the Crown Prince of Saxony's corps upon the French right. The Crown Prince of Prussia takes ground to his own right flank, and throws himself between Metz and the French army, who are retreating on Sedan; the Saxons then advance, a battle takes place, and the French retire towards the Belgian frontier, with no hope of escape except by cutting their way through two armies or violating the neutrality of Belgium. Marshal MacMahon is severely wounded, and, I conclude, loses all hope of retrieving his losses. Still, an army of 80,000 men, with plenty of ammunition, and with the fortified town of Sedan to support them, ought to do something better than lay down their arms like a flock of sheep. I have the greatest contempt for the French Generals; but I have the most profound respect for the French soldiers.

At 7 p.m. this evening a flag of truce was sent to Metz, conveying the intelligence to General Bazaine, and requesting him to surrender Metz without further bloodshed. The General's answer was, that he did not credit the report, that he should hold Metz to the last, and that, if the Prussians wanted the town, they must come and take it. Unprincipled as he is, Bazaine is by no means a bad soldier, although a very indifferent General; his idea, no doubt, is that, being but a soldier of fortune, he will hold out as long as he can, so that he may say that he was the last French General who surrendered when all hope was lost. I have determined to go to Pont-à-Mousson to-morrow morning, to hear if this news is really reliable; and, if so, I shall at once despatch this to you from there.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Sept. 4.

Upon going to the railway station at Ars this morning, I found the news of yesterday confirmed. The Prussians, anticipating an outbreak from Bazaine on the east side of Metz, sent across a strong force of cavalry this morning. Nothing has, however, occurred. It is reported that Metz was illuminated last night; but inasmuch as I was on our batteries at 10 p.m., and saw nothing of it, I conclude that the report was only a *canard* got up by the anti-Prussian French party in the town.

At 11-30 I arrived at Pont-à-Mousson, and eagerly did I look for the proclamation upon the walls; but there was nothing more than the old placards of the Prussian victories at Weissonburg, Bitsche, and Gorze. Four thousand fresh troops arrived here this afternoon; the Potsdam Guards and the Jäger Guard battalion from the same place—magnificent troops, and in perfect health. In the evening I went with Mr. Toepffer, a civil engineer employed by General Von Moltke to bring two traction engines, made by Messrs. Fowler, of Leeds, up to the front for the purpose of dragging the heavy guns up into position. More practical and useful machines it is hardly possible to imagine, and they are well worthy the immediate attention of the English Government. I am going with Mr. Toepffer to-day to the General Commanding, for the purpose of getting him to try them at once in the neighbourhood of Vaux; and I shall then be able to write to you more positively as to their merits.

I cannot close this without a few remarks upon the much-vaunted Juanita Corps. This corps is composed of gentlemen, many of whom have served in the army, but the greater number of them are civilians who have undergone their three years' regulation service. In order to qualify a gentleman to become a Juanita, he must be able to show fourteen quarters upon his coat of arms, and an unblemished descent of many years; he is then entitled to wear a white enamelled Maltese cross, suspended by a green ribbon to his neck, and a uniform of the same description as the Prussian infantry, except that the buttons have a Maltese cross upon them, and the white badge with the red cross is worn upon the left arm. Under the care of these gentlemen, for the purpose of distribution are placed all the medical comforts—wine, provisions, and bedding—that are sent by individuals or communities for the use of the sick and wounded, and without a special order from them none of these things can be taken even by medical men. Now, I am not going to say that all are alike; but, the conduct of these gentlemen for the most part is beneath contempt. They live upon the fat of the land; they never know what it is to want a meal, and they take care it is a good one. The medical staff are continually at loggerheads with them because they cannot get what has been sent out for the special benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. They are always in the best quarters, and never where they are wanted. I sincerely trust that some of them may have the opportunity of reading these lines, for I am only expressing the opinions of their own countrymen. There are, however, I am happy to say, some noble exceptions. There is not a Prussian officer or soldier who will not bear witness to the unceasing efforts of Prince Reuss. He is here, there, and everywhere, and his simple and unofficious, though earnest, behaviour has won the admiration of everybody. I hear that the French prisoners taken at Sedan are to march through Ars to-day. I shall, therefore, hasten back to Ars by the next train.

CAMP BEFORE METZ, Sept. 5.

On my taking the train to Ars from Pont-à-Mousson this morning, I received the intelligence that at Noviant, half way, I should have the opportunity of seeing some of the French prisoners taken at Sedan. Seeing is believing, and I could ask for no better proof of the news I sent you yesterday than this. Arrived at Noviant, the first thing that greeted us was a ghastly train, bearing its mangled freight to Pont-à-Mousson. The wounded of the action at St. Julien were here, in waggons, in horse-boxes—in fact, in whatever carriages could be procured for them; poor fellows, not a murmur escaped them, although an occasional groan told their fearful suffering. The Prussian loss on that day was between 2,000 and 3,000 killed and wounded. Fortunately the train was detained for some time here, otherwise I should not have seen the 750 prisoners from Sedan, who confirm the victory and capture of MacMahon and his army. 9,000 more were expected during the day, and a sad and melancholy procession it will be. I had a few moments' conversation with an officer who explained to me the facts of this most extraordinary and unprecedented episode. He said that the French troops had been withdrawn into a position, which, from his description, must have been more like a deep valley, surrounded on all sides by mountains, than anything else. The Prussians were permitted to take possession of the heights, and they poured down a most murderous fire upon the unprotected French masses, huddled together like a flock of sheep. They were only able to return their fire here and there, and then with no effect whatever. This continued for some time, until Marshal MacMahon was himself wounded, and then the troops laid down their arms. This was the substance of the information which I was enabled to obtain in the short conversation that was permitted me.

I was excessively anxious to obtain an interview for M. Toepffer with General von Goben about the traction engines I have already mentioned, and I started off for head-quarters at Gravelotte as soon as possible after arriving at Ars. Just outside the town I met the 16th Division of the 7th Army Corps on the march, and found they were bound over the Moselle. The 7th Army Corps having once more shifted its quarters, when I got to Gravelotte I found the staff just on their way into Ars, where they were about to establish themselves, the 2nd Army Corps taking their place on the muddy, dreary plateau. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to go back; so I made a *détour* to the outposts to see what was going on in front.

As I passed St. Hubert, the Hougoumont of the 18th, I found that it had been put into a very strong state of defence—to say nothing of the rifle-pits and batteries erected right and left of it. Moscau, the farm above it, had been treated in a similar manner; so that should General Bazaine make a move in this direction, he might expect a warm reception. As I moved on to the village of Rozerieulles, the scattered, but constant, fire of the outposts attracted my attention as being more than usually warm; and, when I got to the plateau overlooking Mont St. Quentin, I found the railway and the vineyards above it, lying in the ravine between that fortification and the Prussian outposts, held by an unusually strong force of the enemy, who were keeping up a brisk fire upon our outposts. Why such a severe waste of ammunition was going on I know not; but it appears that since this morning a very decided movement had been made on this side, as if to force our position. The pickets and patrols had all been strengthened, and every moment an attack was expected under cover of the guns of Mont St Quentin. Whilst watching the movements of the French troops, I came into contact with an officer who had been the first to obtain the distinction of wearing the old-established and now revived Order of the Iron Cross. This decoration is one of the highest orders of merit that can be bestowed, and is given solely to those who have distinguished themselves during any war against the French. Since 1815 it has been in disuse, but it is naturally now revived. The fortunate possessor is the Colonel of the 11th Regiment. I observed a considerable change in the disposition of the troops around Metz—a very large camp having been brought over to this side. I remained till nearly dark, when I took my way back to Ars, and rode straight to the head-quarters. I am happy to say that, as far as provisions are concerned, the Prussian army are now in a position not only of comfort, but even of luxury, for they have an abundant supply of good wholesome food. I am sorry to have to report, however, that 150 oxen which came from Hungary have had to be slaughtered in consequence of the rinderpest having broken out amongst them. I hear that an attack is very shortly expected, and that this was the cause of the hasty shift of troops this morning. The Emperor is to pass through Ars on his way to Cassel, which, I am told, is settled as the immediate place of his abode.

In my last letter I mentioned the organisation and some of the proceedings of the Juanita Order in connection with the sick and wounded, and I cannot here refrain from speaking of the strong contrast which the unaffected and energetic proceedings of the corps of students from Heidelberg, Bonn, and the larger universities of Germany, present to the wretched inactivity and mismanagement of the former body. These poor young fellows may be seen in any of the larger towns hard at work from morning to night carrying the wounded on stretchers with their own hands, without waiting for the assistance of the "Krankenträger," hurrying to and fro in the villages near the battle-fields, ministering to the wants of their wounded contrymen with almost womanly gentleness. I must also not forget to mention two trains that have been fitted out and sent by the towns of Stuttgardt and Munich to the assistance of the wounded. They are composed of six large saloon carriages on the American principle, with communication from one end of the train to the other. The first carriage is divided into compartments, the first forming a kitchen, where a Sister of Mercy, having a beautiful cooking range and utensils of every kind, performs the duties of cook. The second division is devoted to a surgery, where medicines and other medical comforts are neatly stowed away in shelves, with a hot-water pipe laid on from the boiler for immediate use. The other carriages are arranged with two tiers of beds, one above the other, placed upon springs and India-rubber bands, in order to obviate any jolting; they are fitted up longitudinally, so that the surgeons in charge can walk from one end to the other of their locomotive hospital. Each carriage holds twenty wounded, so that the train takes one hundred for each freight. These trains have been of the greatest possible assistance in relieving the hospital tents, the villages, and the churches of their wounded. For several weeks all services in the churches in the neighbourhood of Gorze have been suspended, in consequence of their being filled with wounded; but last Sunday the bells summoned the remnant of the scattered inhabitants to worship. There are more rumours about the capitulation of Metz. Some say it can hold out for six months; whilst others affirm that disease and discontent are doing the work which cannon and bullets will take a long time to achieve. My impression is that Bazaine will hold on to the last gasp, in the hopes of being relieved by some army or another; but where that army is to come from, I know not. Strasbourg still holds out against the efforts of the Baden troops, and before that fortress surrenders they will have to bring some heavier metal from Rastatt than that which they are now using.

Sept. 6.

To-day I had the honour of dining with General von Steinmetz's staff. The General has taken up his quarters in the princely mansion of M. Dreyfuss, brother-in-law to M. Rothschild, of Paris. This gentleman is the owner of enormous rolling mills in Ars, where he employs two thousand workmen; and I am told that they can compete with the best manufacturers of Sheffield. News had just been received, by means of a spy, of a somewhat summary execution by the orders of General Bazaine, which took place in Metz this morning. It appears that two French officers, captains in the Line, had refused to obey some order given to them which had refrence to outpost duty, upon which the General, without going through the form of a court-martial, ordered them to be shot in the presence of the division, which sentence was almost instantly carried out. I told you that the French had turned 750 Prussian prisoners out of Metz. Now, the common courtesies of war demanded that a like number of French should be sent in return, but until yesterday no orders had been received. Then, however, Prince Friedrick Carl intimated that 750 French prisoners, chosen from different regiments of those taken at Sedan, should be sent into Metz as soon as possible. The reasons for this are certainly diplomatic, not to say cunning. Bazaine pretends that the news from Sedan is false; when these 750 prisoners go into Metz and tell their own tale—he will be unable to stop their mouths—it is hoped that the moral effect will be of considerable use in shortening the duration of the siege.

It appears that, when the Emperor of the French resigned his sword to the King of Prussia, he was so poor that his Majesty the King of Prussia was forced to lend him 2,000 thalers (£300). This is a fact so strongly asserted by the Prussian officers, that I have thought it perhaps as well to repeat it; although I am free to confess, from my humble knowledge of the Emperor's character, I thought him the last man in the world to be found destitute of the sinews of war. A somewhat novel affair took place at the outposts this evening, which I had the pleasure of witnessing immediately after its occurrence. An old woman was seen by a Prussian "Dopplepost," or double sentry, of the 33rd Regiment engaged in an orchard picking up sticks. As her occupation was harmless, their attention was naturally drawn away to a more serious engagement going on in the vineyards. Suddenly the old woman takes refuge behind a tree, disengages a carbine from her petticoats, and, taking aim at the nearest Prussian sentry shoots and wounds him severely. The action, however, had not been so quick but that his comrade saw it, and raising his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at and killed the supposed woman. He had just time to advance and discover a French tirailleur so disguised, when an advance of the French compelled him to retire, taking his wounded comrade with him. The General told me that the actions around Sedan were principally confined to artillery and mitrailleuses.

It is very hard to conjecture what the position of his Majesty the Emperor will be at Cassel. It appears that this year there is to be a sort of international exhibition at that place upon a small scale, and that the authorities will trade upon this important fact there is no doubt. They have applied to the Government for a mitrailleuse as a further attraction. A proclamation of General von Goben, posted in Ars this evening, informs the French inhabitants that any of them found with arms, either in their dwellings or upon their persons, whether they belong to the Garde Mobile or the Garde Nationale, will be taken out and shot upon the spot. The population still remaining in the country are so tired of the fearful life they are leading that I feel certain they would be glad of peace upon any terms. The manufactories are, of course, all closed, and their men are now employed in making works for the Prussians round Metz, although they are obliged to send patrols to drive them out of their houses and compel them to work at the bayonet's point. The people of France are now in a position to realise the words which M. Thiers made use of when he informed the French nation of what the consequences of a war with Prussia would be. The obloquy with which that shrewd and far-seeing statesman was covered, and the insults that he had to put up with from French officers, many of whom sent him challenges for daring to assert that the French army was no match, in its then state, for the Prussians, have been fully compensated by the results of this disastrous war.

HEAD-QUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS,
ARS (before Metz), Sept. 8.

THE usual amount of *canards* have been flying about in every direction. It was rumoured to-day in Corny, where Prince Frederick Charles has taken up his quarters, that Paris had capitulated; it was whispered at the head-quarters of General von Steinmetz that Strasburg had surrendered; and finally I have been told in a most confidential tone by a young staff officer that we are to march into Metz to-morrow. I need hardly say that all these reports were the productions of some inventive genius whose only occupation in this fearfully wet weather is the concoction of a perfect pot-pourri of lies. The army remains in precisely the same position, and assumes no greater activity than the usual daily routine of relieving guards and outposts, despatching sick and wounded back to Prussia, and trying to pass away the day by inventing some new shelter to keep the incessant downpour out of their leaf covered bivouacs. Sickness has again broken out, more virulently than before. We have 350 cases of dysentery in Ars, 470 in Corny, and a large number more in Gravelotte. The Moselle has flooded the valley, and the state of the outposts and the troops in bivouac is really pitiable. The weather that I have so long predicted has arrived, and it is now that the army will suffer, especially those whose constitutions are enfeebled by the scarcity and bad quality of the food on which they have lately subsisted. Meantime, the medical department is indefatigable in its exertions. New hospitals are formed and organised for the reception of the rapidly arriving sick, and every precaution is taken that the situation will permit. The shops in the town of Ars exhibit a few edibles, but the prices are something fearful. Eggs, 6d each; a fowl, 7 francs; a salad, 2 francs; a small melon, 3 francs; a cup of coffee, 5 sous, without milk or sugar; hay, 3 sous per pound; a kilo of oats, 5 francs; a small piece of fillet of beef, about a pound, 3 francs; and so on. Sugar you cannot buy; there is no milk and no brandy—that is to say, no cognac, but plenty of eau de vie de raisin, the most horrible decoction of alcohol it is possible to imagine. It is, however, drunk by the soldiers in large quantities. Poor fellows! a hard night on duty, with nothing but their cloaks to cover them, rain falling in torrents, and the mud up to their knees—they swallow large doses of the fiery poison as if it were water. The supplies of bread, meat, and tobacco are, however, abundant; there is also plenty of coffee, salt, pepper, ham, and bacon; and as to wine there is no lack, though it is of a somewhat inferior character. The inhabitants of the towns and villages in the neighbourhood are really too well treated by the Prussians, now that they have had time to organise matters. Everything in the shape of eatables is paid for in good money by the officers and soldiers, at whatever price the sellers choose to ask. The requisitions made for forage or wine are paid by a receipt given by the officer commanding, who informs the proprietor that he must present the receipt for payment at the end of the war—a somewhat dreary prospect, it is true, but, nevertheless, a more civilised way of appropriating property than at the bayonet's point or the end of a pistol. It is true that the inhabitants were somewhat pressed at first, and that many of them lost their all; but that was on the first blush of the invasion, and they have now, considering their position, really nothing of which to complain.

The German papers officially announce the Republic in Paris. The Crown Princes' movements are shrouded in mystery, at least to us here, and we know nothing of what is going on, except in our immediate neighbourhood. Meantime the eye is met by the same dreary view of Mont St. Quentin and the fortress of Plappeville—the villages of Lessy and Moulins, occupied by the French outposts, who daily inflict some loss upon our outlaying pickets and patrols—the frowning fortifications of Metz, crowded with busy workmen—and the tall towers of the cathedral. Our spies tell us of the sad state of things in the virgin fortress: 30,000 wounded are in the hospitals, and 20,000 sick are scattered about the town. The barracks are full, the manufactories are full, and the private houses occupied by the dying and the convalescent. Still, Metz la Pucelle holds out firmly against the enemy, nor do her defenders seem at all inclined to give her up until the last biscuit shall have been devoured. Melancholy processions of French prisoners daily drag their weary steps through Ars, Novéant, and Corny to their prisons on the Prussian frontier. The Emperor, it is already asserted, is at Cassel, and France must now look to her Republic to do what it has once before done—to save her from a conquering and powerful invader. Is it not possible that amongst her large military population a General can be found to redeem the heinous, not to say puerile, mistakes of an old and effete system—to introduce a new condition of affairs in which the camps of her armies will not be à la Louis XIV., and wine and women will give place to pursuits more worthy of the soldiers of France, the defenders not only of their country, but of their hearths and homes. Intelligence of the Battle of Sedan comes in driblets, and, as I have made up my mind to send you no intelligence of any sort but that of events which I witness myself, and that which I have as official from the most reliable authority, I shall not venture upon the various reports in circulation. The Prussian officers have quite turned round to my opinion of the Chassepot. It is undoubtedly superior to the needle rifle, but they still think that their men are better shots than the French. As to the mitrailleuse, it has proved itself to be severe upon cavalry, excellent in street-fighting, and undeniably good in a breach; but, in the open, a battery of eight-pounders throwing shells is much more efficacious. As to the artillery placed in position, I shall be in a better position to speak later, for at 7 p.m. the batteries of General von Steinmetz will open upon Metz.

Evening.

At four p.m., the rain commenced to fall in torrents, turning the paths through the vineyards into little brooks, and making a sort of canal of the much-used roads. Surely, thought I, the troops will not turn out in such weather as this. Into the bargain, it blew half a gale, that caught you in every exposed place, driving the cold drops into the openings of your coat, and making you feel inclined to turn back to the fireside. When I arrived at Vaux I found my old friends the 33rd turned out and waiting for orders; the rain beat down upon them most unmercifully, as they stood exposed in the road. I ventured to suggest to the officer the propriety of putting his men under shelter until it was absolutely necessary to start. "Sir," said he, "my soldiers can stand any amount of French bullets, but unfortunately we are called upon to stand what is far worse—this awful weather. My men are ordered here, and here we must stand, wet or dry." The answer reminded me very much of that which Sir George Brown returned in Bulgaria when it was pointed out to him that the camp of the Light Division, if pitched at Aleddine, would be in a swamp. "I have said the camp is to be here, Sir; and, wet or dry, let it be pitched!" After three-quarters of an hour's waiting the order came to march. Up the steep road we struggled until we reached an angle of the wood of Vaux, commanding a view of the forts of Plappeville, St. Quentin, and the south of Metz, with the villages of Sey, Ste. Rufine, and Longeville. It was near the last-named village that the French had massed a large quantity of troops during the last three or four days, as if they intended making a sortie in the direction of Ars. There in front glimmered the lights of the virgin fortress and her fortifications, against whose maiden walls a storm of shell was about to be launched. The rain wrapped the panorama in a sort of misty, weirdlike shroud, whilst the wind seemed to whistle a mournful requiem as it swept through the gorges and ravines at the foot of Mont St. Quentin. I must tell you that at five this afternoon I marched as far as the French outlying pickets with 100 French prisoners taken at Sedan. They were escorted by a guard of the 48th Regiment, and consisted of a dozen Turcos and a number of soldiers from different regiments. This is following out the programme I already mentioned to you of sending these men into Metz in exchange for the Prussian prisoners that were sent out, in order that they might spread the news of MacMahon's surrender. The prisoners were handed over in the usual way, but seemed far from delighted at the prospect before them; indeed I think, had they had their choice, they would have preferred the road to Coblenz. Poor fellows! they were certainly in a miserable plight, covered with bits of old sacking to keep the rain out, and with little and often no covering to their feet. While they stood in Ars none of the inhabitants were allowed to approach them, and the strictest watch was kept over their movements. Whether the answer returned by General Bazaine was an ungracious one, I know not; but certain it is that, upon the return of the escort, immediate orders were sent to open upon the town and suburbs at 7 p.m.

As the chimes from the clock of the little village of Vaux sounded through the valley, and were replied to by the steeples of Sey and Ste. Rufine, a puff of white smoke, a flash, and the report of a 12-pounder, gave the signal for the batteries to begin their fire. The first battery that opened was that of Vaux, its shells being directed upon the village of Sey, and the outworks of Mont St. Quentin. It was followed by a battery on the other side of the Moselle, and the fire was taken up by the whole of the 7th Army Corps guns. On the left, too, a heavy fire was opened by the batteries above Gravelotte, on the village of Lessy and the outworks of Plappeville, until the whizzing of the Prussian shells from the 7th and 8th Army Corps batteries became incessant. For a few minutes no sound was heard, on the French side. Then a light appeared above the village of Sey, then a flitting to and fro of lights in the village of Longeville, then a flash from Mont St. Quentin, and a 24lb. shell came hustling into the middle of us—bursting to the left of the battery, but fortunately doing no harm. Plappeville now replied to the Gravelotte batteries, but not a gun spoke from the ramparts of Metz. Mont St. Quentin sent a shot every now and then; but the French fire was slack, and they seemed to treat the Prussian 12-pounders with indifference. The fire, however, between Gravelotte and Plappeville was much more frequent and severe. About a quarter to eight the rain swept down in awful torrents, the battery of Vaux ceased firing, and gradually the fire slackened, except on the Gravelotte side, where it was prolonged for another twenty minutes. But then all was once more still, and nothing but the howling of the wind and the patter of the fast falling rain was to be heard. Thus ended the first bombardment, if I may so call it, to which Metz has yet been subjected. Of the injuries done, of course it is impossible to speak. To-morrow, no doubt, I shall be in a position to do so; but I fancy the darkness of the night, to say nothing of the weather, must have prevented any serious damage. Our loss was very trifling—one man killed and three wounded.

On my return to Ars I found an orderly waiting at my quarters with a request that I would be so good as to attend at the Chief of the Staff's quarters whenever convenient. Accordingly, as soon as I had swallowed a cup of hot coffee, I repaired to his house, very little prepared for what I was about to hear. On my entering the room I found him alone, with a *Daily Telegraph* of the 1st of September before him. After desiring me to be seated, he handed me the paper—he speaks and reads English perfectly—and said, "This paper has been sent to me by the General, with orders to show it to you as he feels certain that you will take the earliest opportunity of contradicting a misstatement which appears in it respecting the 7th and 8th Army Corps." I asked if the letter he referred to was written by me. "No, Sir, I am happy to say it is not, although yours is alongside of it." The letter referred to is dated Carlsruhe, August 27, and the passage in question refers to the battle of Gravelotte. The writer states that the 7th, 8th, and 2nd Army Corps were held in reserve. Now, the 7th, and particularly the 8th Army Corps, suffered the most, and had to stand the brunt of the whole day. The only Corps held in reserve was the 2nd Army Corps. Again, the positions of the various Army Corps in this fearful battle are entirely falsified. The centre of the Prussian army was the rear of Gravelotte, held by the 8th Army Corps—not their left, as stated. Their right was composed of the 7th Army Corps, whose position at the commencement was concealed in the Bois d'Ognons, above Gorze, and to the right of Gravelotte. There was no fighting at Amanvillers, as that was held by the Prussians after the battle of Gorze or Rezonville. Again, the French position was *not* taken on the night of the 18th. It was taken by the 2nd Army Corps early on the morning of the 19th. The 8th Army Corps took the Hogoumont of the position—the farms of St. Hubert and Moscau, with the hamlet of Malmaison, which formed the centre of the French line.—*Telegraph*.

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A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

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Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

2 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.

1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

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A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

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Bombay, 25th September 1870.

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